

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1919

VOL. XI, NO. 224

## PLUMB PROPOSAL IS OPPOSED IN SENATE OF UNITED STATES

Charge Made That It Is Entering Wedge in Scheme to "Sovietize" Industries of the Country, Beginning With the Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The debate on the floor of the United States Senate yesterday on the railroad situation and the peremptory manner in which the brotherhoods made their demands for increased wages and nationalization of the transportation systems of the country, indicated that the conservative elements in the Chamber look with a large degree of disfavor, to say the least, on the Plumb plan for a tripartite directorate of control.

For quite a week, senators and members of the House of Representatives refused to go on record, but since the President's warning against extreme methods or too much insistence on the interests of a single class the forces of conservatism have gathered courage, if not strength.

The charge was made on the Senate floor yesterday that the plan of the brotherhoods if carried out would "sovietize the industries"; that the railroads were to be the entering wedge, and that other industries would follow.

### Democrats Take Lead

Democrats took the lead in opposing drastic changes. Allee Pomerene, Democrat, Senator from Ohio, whom friends have picked out as a possible presidential candidate, fired the first shot in a letter to officials of the railroad brotherhoods in Ohio. Characterizing the Plumb League plan as "vicious," the Ohio Senator declared that there was nothing like it outside of Soviet Russia, and that the American people would never approve it.

"The public does not want to be skinned," he said, "but if it must be skinned, it will make little difference whether it is by Wall Street or by the methods provided for in the proposed Plumb plan."

In calling up his resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to draft legislation for an embargo on the exportation of necessities, H. L. Myers, Democrat, Senator from Montana, declared that "serious trouble already is threatened."

"Already the railroad employees have threatened to strike if they are not given an increase in wages," Senator Myers said. "If for one day we do not favor increasing their wages, the increase would not be justified. The railroads are now being operated at an enormous loss, which must be paid by the taxpayers of the country, but increasing the wages of the railroad workers would simply add to the cost of living."

Plumb Plan Opposed

"Accompanying their demand for increased wages, is a demand that the industries of the country be sovietized. This demand also is accompanied by threats of dire disaster to the country if the so-called Plumb plan is not accepted."

"I do not favor sovietizing the industries. If the railroads are sovietized, that will be only an entering wedge. It would turn the railroads over to a favored few, who would fix their own wages and then fix the rates and income to be derived from the public. The railroad employees would be made absolute monarchs to take whatever they want from the public. Congress each year would then have a threat of dire disaster if it did not appropriate money to meet losses the Plumb plan would bring."

"After the railroads were sovietized, then these same people would next sovietize the steel industry and then all the other industries would be sovietized. A vast propaganda is being carried on with the sovietizing of all industries as the end in view. The country would be thoroughly Russianized if the Plumb plan were carried out to its logical conclusion."

"It falls to the railroad brotherhoods to present to this country a concrete case of bolshevism as against Americanism. It must be met and decided now. It cannot be sidestepped or dodged."

There has been a sinister campaign of bolshevism conducted in this country openly and in secret for many months. The network of this propaganda has been thrown over the entire country. It has finally found expression in the plan for the sovietizing of the railroads."

Adamson Law Referred To

"Wouldn't it have been better if the Administration had taken a stand three years ago, instead of forcing the Adamson law through Congress?" asked Knute Nelson, Republican, Senator from Minnesota. "Wasn't the trouble then that an election was pending?"

"There is an election pending now," replied Senator Myers. "There is one next year. But if the railroad men begin on the country once, I don't believe in letting them hold it up again. I for one will not stand for another holdup."

Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat, Senator from Montana, said that when the Adamson law was passed Congress had failed to provide the proper board to consider the justice of the demands. Senator Nelson declared that a board of arbitration was then in existence

and that it should have acted. "Congress should have enacted a law then," the Senator continued, "requiring the Labor men to arbitrate. It is not too late now for such a law. Compulsory arbitration is the only relief."

"If organized Labor is going to back up this demand to sovietize the industries of the country," Senator Myers continued, "it will find that many of its friends who in the past have supported its reasonable demands, will turn against it."

## PRESIDENT INVITES LABOR CONFERENCE

Official Call by Mr. Wilson Convenes World Meeting on Oct. 29, in Washington—Status of United States Contingent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Invitations have been issued by President Wilson to each nation which is, or may become, a member of the International Labor Conference, as created by the treaty of peace, to send delegates to Washington to the first annual conference, beginning at noon, Oct. 29, 1919. The following cable message has been sent to American ambassadors and ministers:

"You are instructed to deliver the following invitation in the name of the President to the government to which you are accredited:

"The President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of part XIII of the treaty of peace between the allied and associated powers and Germany, signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, and under authority vested in him by Congress, hereby convenes the first meeting of the annual Labor conference therein described to assemble in Washington at noon on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1919."

"You will also inform the government to which you are accredited that all details as to reception of and accommodations for its representatives in Washington may be arranged through its diplomatic representative here. Please obtain and telegraph to the department the names of the delegates and their advisers. The cost of all telegrams should be stated therein, in order that the department may obtain reimbursement. You will also offer your aid in the matter of passports, transportation, etc."

President Wilson personally authorized William B. Wilson, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, to take entire charge of all the arrangements for convening and holding the conference. Secretary Wilson has appointed Nathan A. Smythe of New York City, formerly Assistant Director-General of the United States Employment Service, as assistant to the Secretary of Labor for this work.

The international organization committee of the annual conference, which has been sitting in London, has completed its work.

John W. Davis, United States Ambassador there, has been instructed to invite the committee, in the name of the President, to meet in Washington in September and it will probably transfer its office to the Department of Labor at that time.

The United States Senate, in giving approval for the calling of the conference, stipulated that the United States shall not be officially represented by delegates unless the peace treaty shall have been ratified before the conference begins.

## EXORBITANT RENT INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The City Council of Atlanta has ordered an investigation of alleged exorbitant rentals being charged by house owners in this city. A special council committee has the matter in hand and is soliciting complaints from renters. It is charged that the landlords and agents made an agreement to put into effect on Sept. 1 a general advance of 10 per cent in rents. The further charge is made that notices which have been distributed among renters as of Aug. 1 show that a majority of the owners intend to advance between 20 and 40 per cent over present rates. It also is stated that a large number of owners have given notice of an advance of 50 to 70 per cent. In increasing rentals to this extent, it is claimed the owners are taking an unfair advantage of the lack of adequate housing facilities in Atlanta, where the statement has been made that 5000 homes are needed to supply the immediate demand.

PRETORIA WELCOMES RETURNING GENERALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa (Monday).—After a triumphal progress from Cape Town, Gen. Louis Botha and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts received an extraordinarily affectionate welcome at Pretoria on Friday. Both men who fought under the famous general in the Boer War nearly 20 years ago trekked from the remotest parts of the Transvaal to greet "Oom Louis," who was deeply moved by the very warm reception he met with from men he had known from boyhood.

## JAPAN'S TREATIES WERE CONCEALED

United States Secretary of State Tells Senate Committee He Knew Nothing of Secret Agreements Until Last February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee used their inquisitorial powers yesterday to obtain from Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, information regarding conditions at the time of the signing of the Lansing-Ishii agreement, before and afterward, regarding the significance which attached to it in China and Japan, and the attitude that other nations indirectly had toward it.

Mr. Lansing admitted that the Japanese representative concealed the existence of secret treaties with Great Britain and France from him, but could not say whether or not this was done deliberately.

"But he did, either affirmatively or by silence, conceal from you the fact that Japan had secret treaties with Great Britain and Japan," persisted William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, who also read a statement said to have been made by Arthur J. Balfour in the British House of Commons during the war, that President Wilson was being kept fully informed by the Allies regarding allied agreements among themselves.

### Treaties Revealed at Versailles

Mr. Lansing said that he knew nothing of the secret treaties Japan had made with Great Britain, France, and Italy until February, 1919, at Versailles.

Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, asked whether former Premier Viviani or Mr. Balfour had mentioned them during their visits in this country, and Mr. Lansing said they had not.

Telling the committee how he and Viscount Ishii had led up to the agreement which bears their names, Mr. Lansing said that the Japanese statesman had told him that Japan wanted a Monroe Doctrine for the Far East. The issue of the discussions, however, in Mr. Lansing's judgment, was not a national doctrine like that which bears Mr. Monroe's name, but a declaration of policy between two nations toward the rights of a third nation. He denied the Lansing-Ishii agreement could have any connection with the American decision on the Shantung question, because Japan got no political rights or privileges in China from the phrase "special interests" used in the agreement.

### Proposal Mr. Lansing's

He said that there having been an effort to make it appear that Japan had the intention of taking advantage of China while the war was going on, he had believed that a statement of non-interference by Japan would be beneficial, and that he, not Japan, was responsible for the initial effort.

He said that Viscount Ishii, in agreeing with him that a statement regarding Japan's non-interference should be made, coupled it with the declaration that Japan's special interest in China should be recognized because of geographical, racial, commercial and other interests due to contiguity.

"I replied that I was willing to state that Japan had a 'special interest' in China, but not a 'political interest,'" said Mr. Lansing, "and I objected to making an agreement without limiting or defining the time. I said if it meant 'paramount' I would not agree. Viscount Ishii wanted 'special interests and influence.' I objected to 'influence' and the words were stricken out. I told Viscount Ishii that I felt the same principle of the Monroe Doctrine that applied to American countries should be applied to China—that no special privilege and certainly no paramount interest should be claimed by any foreign power in China."

### Chinese "Declaration"

Senator Borah asked if the Chinese Legation had not issued a protest after the agreement was signed.

"Not a protest, but a declaration," said Mr. Lansing.

Senator Johnson asked whether any action was taken by American commissioners in Paris regarding secret treaties.

It was necessary to explain the organization of the Peace Conference for work, Mr. Lansing said, to answer such a question, and he described how the council of the four governing heads and the council of five foreign ministers were formed to deal with certain kinds of questions, and the other delegates, of whom there were 80, were divided up into commissions for special kinds of work.

"Did the Council of Five, of which you were a member, have any policy regarding secret treaties?" asked Senator Johnson.

"I do not recall that the subject came up before the Council of Five, but I said regarding the Treaty of London that the United States would support it in so far as it was just. We did not consider ourselves bound by secret treaties. It was not always possible in such difficult negotiations to carry out ideas of justice—and we had to make peace."

## ONLY A FEW SPECIAL CABLES ARE RECEIVED

Only a few of its special cablegrams were received by The Christian Science Monitor yesterday owing to atmospheric conditions associated with the aurora borealis which put the overland wires from North Sydney, Nova Scotia, to Boston out of commission. The effect of the aurora borealis on the wires is to overload them with electricity, which has the effect of grounding the wires. An attempt was made to shut off the current from the batteries and make use exclusively of the current from the aurora, but this was found to be impracticable owing to the lack of continuity in the current thus obtained, which came only in flashes.

During the early part of the evening one of the wires from North Sydney was in condition to be employed, but was at that time used almost entirely for government work. Later, however, when the government had used the wire, it also failed to work, and thus the service from North Sydney was entirely discontinued.

Telegraph wires throughout the eastern United States were also affected.

## ONE BIG UNION PLAN IN PACKING PLANTS

Tendency Toward Industrial as Against Craft Organization Outlined—Hearing Scheduled on Wages—Strike Is Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Circumstances have been operating lately to focus attention on labor conditions in the plants of the Chicago packers. On several occasions in the last month the union workers have walked out, in protest, they said, against extra police placed in the stockyards, and today they will have a public hearing before the federal mediator for the packing industry on new wage demands, with the possibility they may strike if they conclude the award is not satisfactory. But above and beyond these things, the development in labor organization in this industry affords particular interest.

The tendency toward industrial organization in the Chicago stockyards, as against exclusively craft organization, was outlined by J. W. Johnston, secretary of the Stockyards Labor Council, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. Mr. Johnston said the organization in the Chicago packing houses was in the nature of the one big union, so far as making wage agreements and changes of working conditions was concerned. This is taking place by voluntary cooperation.

"Each craft," he said, "can put in separate demands if it wishes. There is nothing compulsory about it." Mr. Johnston said the Stockyards Labor Council was formed two years ago. Its purpose was to organize the stockyards. Before this, he said, there was but a small union organization in the yards.

The council's constitution and by-laws, he continued, were indorsed on their adoption by the international unions who had jurisdiction in the stockyards. The council is composed of representatives of the different crafts in the yards—electricians, butcher workmen, meat cutters, etc.

"The council brings the different crafts together so that the workers of the industry can act as a whole," said Mr. Johnston. "In effect this gives us an industrial organization in the yards rather than a craft organization where each craft would have to take individual action before reaching a common decision."

"Instead of as in the building trades, where each particular trade puts in separate demands, we draw up joint demands and they are signed by the separate organizations. Just as the international committee of the representatives of the international unions acts jointly in matters pertaining to the entire industry, so the Chicago Stockyards Council acts jointly in local questions. The international officers don't seem to understand the significance of their own action."

"There is a new development in the American Labor movement and that is the development of shop representatives. They are elected by the men in the shop to represent them in the shop. They are destined to play a bigger part in the movement. The shop stewards in the stockyards are more numerous than almost anywhere else in the country."

## PRINCE OF WALES' SHIP IS SIGHTED

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland.—The British battleship Renown, bringing the Prince of Wales to Newfoundland, was sighted at 8 a. m. local time yesterday from the Cape St. Francis lighthouse at the southern entrance of Conception Bay. The Renown and her escort, the cruiser Dragon, were about 15 miles away and proceeding slowly.

The Admiralty wireless station announced on Sunday that the British battleship Renown, on which the Prince of Wales is coming to this colony and Canada, was met by the cruiser Dauntless 120 miles off St. Johns at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Dauntless preceded the other warships to this port last week to make arrangements for the reception of the royal visitor.

## KOLTCHAK FORCES ARE DRIVEN BACK

Ural Front Reported in Hands of Bolsheviks, and the Abandonment of Omsk as Seat of Government Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Trustworthy information reached Washington yesterday that the forces of Admiral Koltchak have retired an additional 150 miles in Siberia and that the Ural front is entirely in the hands of the Bolsheviks. The abandonment of Omsk as the seat of the Koltchak Government and a further retreat to Irkutsk has not been announced, but may be expected.

The defeat of the Koltchak forces is attributed authoritatively to the large numerical superiority of the Bolsheviks, who are said to outnumber their opponents more than two to one, and to the better and more abundant military supplies possessed by the Bolsheviks. Should the Koltchak Government collapse, it is considered probable that the Denikin movement in South Russia will become the principal nucleus of the future Russian Government, as all allied troops are being withdrawn from the Archangel front.

### Bolshevik Strategy

At present no United States troops, which are guarding the Siberian frontier, are near the fighting front. There are small British and French detachments and some Japanese with Admiral Koltchak's army. The setback sustained by Admiral Koltchak must become much more serious before the 9000 American soldiers in eastern Siberia will be affected. It is believed the present strategy of the Bolsheviks is to aim at the destruction of the Koltchak Government before throwing their full strength against General Denikin in the south.

It is not known here whether the Moscow Government is obtaining military equipment from Germany, but this is doubted by the best-informed authorities in Washington. It was pointed out yesterday that Russia had an army of 10,000,000 men, all of whom were equipped, when the Bolsheviks came into power. The allied military stores obtained by the Bolsheviks from the Archangel sector before that territory was occupied in force by allied and American troops overbalanced the allied assistance.

It was also pointed out that political as well as physical difficulties hampered Admiral Koltchak in waging his campaign against the Bolsheviks. His government has not been recognized and for that reason it has been impossible to obtain foreign loans. The British and French governments have furnished it with some supplies, but not in sufficient quantity to have any material effect on the fighting.

### Gains by Denikin Troops

On the other hand, the British Government has delivered to General Denikin, in South Russia, important military equipment, including heavy artillery and tanks, as well as rifles, munitions and machine guns. The Denikin forces are moving steadily against the Bolsheviks in the south and have made important gains, but these do not outweigh the advantages and advances achieved by the Bolsheviks operating against the Omsk front.

As the British are withdrawing their forces from Archangel and Murmansk, the American troops having already been withdrawn, it is considered unlikely that another allied expedition will be sent to Siberia. Winter will set in by October, when operations in the extreme north will be rendered impossible, and the conduct of the campaign in Siberia also will be made more difficult.

The setback suffered in the field by the Koltchak army is believed to make more uncertain, if not positively unlikely, the early recognition of the Omsk Government by the United States and the allied powers. At the same time, there is no other authority in Siberia with whom the powers can treat.

The belief that a strong hand in Russia to combat the present crisis

meant a reactionary movement which would lead that country back to the paths of Tsarism, deterred many at first from putting their faith in the new dictator. The events accompanying the coup d'état, when Admiral Koltchak deposed the War Cabinet at Omsk, Siberia, of which he had been a member, were fortunately witnessed by Col. Will Ward, of the British Army, M. P., Labor leader and organizer of Labor battalions. It was the men of his battalion, then in Siberia, who virtually formed the dictator's first bodyguard. Understanding, however, that the members of the former Cabinet might be summarily dealt with, the Colonel obtained assurances for their safe conduct out of the country, and also satisfactory guarantees from the Admiral himself that his sole object was to save his country from bolshevism.

The coup occurred on Nov. 18, 1918. The allied recognition of the Koltchak Government was given about six months later, it being understood that the support involved the furnishing of munitions and supplies for his campaign against the Bolsheviks. Meanwhile the Siberian Army, fully 300,000 strong, continued to make steady advances, and it was hoped that by the autumn, Moscow, the heart of Russia, would be reached, so that the Constitutional Assembly might be convened there to decide the future of the State. On all hands, the Admiral's policy and conduct of the campaign were highly praised, and it was confidently felt that he would lead Russia to solid ground. The Admiral himself declared quite recently that unity of command had been achieved on all the Russian fronts.

## EXTENT OF WINNIPEG MOVEMENT INDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Further correspondence showing the extent of the movement to bring about a soviet government in Canada has been produced at the preliminary hearing of the eight Labor leaders charged with seditious conspiracy here.

When objections were raised by the defense council, the magistrate, R. M. Noble, declared that evidence had been introduced to show that the Winnipeg strike was more than a strike. He added, "Perhaps half the strikers thought it was a strike, but can any reasonable man say that some of the leaders regarded it as an ordinary strike? It is to trifle with the intelligence of men when you even argue against it. Then it is impossible to dissociate from the evidence against these men the dire consequences of it."

A letter from R. B. Russell was introduced in which the history of the much-discussed exclusive diagram of the Soviet Government was indicated. It read in part:

"I am in receipt of a diagram from Mrs. Rose Henderson in Montreal which Daniel Deline drew about nine years ago, and which she says Lenin has used in planning his soviet organization."

## STRIKE SETTLEMENT REACHED AT HAVRE

HAVRE, France (Sunday).—(Havas).—A settlement has been reached between the official commission sent here and the striking dockmen and their employers, and the strike which has been in progress for some time has ended.

### Refusal to Join Federation

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Monday).—(Havas).—The union of railway employees of Alsace and Lorraine yesterday passed a resolution declining to join the General Labor Federation of France.

### CANADIAN AGENCY OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Col. John A. Cooper, a past president of the Canadian Press Association, has been appointed by Sir Robert Borden as special Canadian Government representative in this city, and a Canadian information bureau has been opened in the Brokaw Building, corner of Broadway and Forty-Second Street.

## INDEX FOR AUGUST 12, 1919

Business and Finance	Page 9	"Sunrise on the Marne," by Lester G. Hornby	Page 15
Stock Market Quotations	Page 9	Editorial	Page 16
Mill Stocks' Prices Advance	Page 9	The Centralizing Trend and Education	Page 16
Rush for Cotton Goods Checked	Page 9	Arbitrate and Strike Too	Page 16
Great Growth of Petroleum Trade	Page 9	"The State of Lebanon"	Page 16
Dividends Declared	Page 9	Notes and Comments	Page 16
Shoe Buyers in Boston	Page 9	General News	Page 16
Copper Metal Prices Easier	Page 9	Plumb Railway Plan Opposed	Page 16
Chess	Page 10	Japan's Treaties Were Concealed	Page 16
Editorial	Page 16	Koltchak Forces Driven Back	Page 16
The Centralizing Trend and Education	Page 16	President Replies to League Queries	Page 16
Arbitrate and Strike Too	Page 16	Intervention in Russia Opposed	Page 16
"The State of Lebanon"	Page 16	Supreme Council's Note to Rumania	Page 16
Notes and Comments	Page 16	War-Time Dry Bill Advanced	Page 16
General News	Page 16	Andrew Carnegie Passes Away	Page 16
Plumb Railway Plan Opposed	Page 16	Statement by Count von Wedel	Page 16
Japan's Treaties Were Concealed	Page 16	Hoover Aids Open War on Profiteers	Page 16
Koltchak Forces Driven Back	Page 16	Tachoslovakia Leader Summoned	Page 16
President Replies to League Queries	Page 16	Recent Opening of Spanish Cortes	Page 16
Intervention in Russia Opposed	Page 16	Japan's Policy Concerning China	Page 16
Supreme Council's Note to Rumania	Page 16	Muhammadan Support of Turkey	Page 16
War-Time Dry Bill Advanced	Page 16	Fresh Light on Afghan Conspiracy	Page 16
Andrew Carnegie Passes Away	Page 16	Depositing Treaty in French Chamber	Page 16
Statement by Count von Wedel	Page 16	Illustrations	Page 16
Hoover Aids Open War on Profiteers	Page 16	Map of Eastern China	Page 16
Tachoslovakia Leader Summoned	Page 16	Andrew Carnegie	Page 16
Recent Opening of Spanish Cortes	Page 16	Tamarin Ravine, Mauritius	Page 16
Japan's Policy Concerning China	Page 16		
Muhammadan Support of Turkey	Page 16		
Fresh Light on Afghan Conspiracy	Page 16		
Depositing Treaty in French Chamber	Page 16		

## SENATE QUERIES ON LEAGUE PLAN BRING RESPONSE

President Wilson, Answering Requests for Data on Covenant Drafts and Shantung Letter, Submits American Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson yesterday refused to submit to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, now considering the treaty of peace, the letter in which three members of the United States peace delegation protested against the Shantung award. His reason for refusing to submit the letter, the President said, was that in it Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the author, "made certain references to other governments" which he would not wish to make public.

In answer to several Senate resolutions and to requests from the Foreign Relations Committee, the President submitted a copy of the American draft for a League of Nations. With the exception of this document, the only information supplied to the committee was the first draft of the present league.

The President said that this was the only information he was in a position to give, as the complete file of the transactions at Versailles were still in Paris, and as a large part of the "exchanges of opinion" was of a confidential character which could not be divulged, by reason of understandings with other powers.

The committee was frankly chagrined with the paucity of the information submitted to it by the President, and is at a loss to conceive how additional information can be had.

### Points of Contact Shown

An examination of the text of the American plan for a league covenant, drafted and submitted by President Wilson himself, reveals the following points of difference and agreement with the League of Nations covenant as embodied in the treaty of peace.

1. Article III of the President's proposal is practically identical with the Article X of the league, which guarantees the territorial integrity of member states, and which is vigorously contested by the Republican opposition. The fact that the President himself put forward this view explodes the myth that Article X of the league was carefully devised in European conclaves to maintain imperialism.
2. The President's draft made no mention of the Monroe Doctrine in any shape or form.
3. It contained no provisions for withdrawal.
4. There is no provision in it regarding the reserving of purely domestic questions for the consideration of each nation, member of the league.
5. The President's draft embodied a clause guaranteeing the freedom of the seas about which there is nothing in the league covenant.

### Comparisons Made

These are some of the differences, but, on the whole, a close examination of the text of the President's draft reveals that the groundwork was practically the same as that of the present league covenant, with the differences and enlargements naturally due to the working out of basic ideas by groups with different interests.

In a letter to the Senate, the President declared he had no knowledge of an alleged attempt at rapprochement between Japan and Germany, and also denied any knowledge of intimidation of the Chinese delegates at Paris by the Japanese representatives. This communication, which explains the reasons why the Bliss letter cannot be made public, is as follows:

"To the Senate:

"I have received the resolutions of the Senate, dated July 15 and July 17 asking:

"First, for a copy of any treaty purporting to have been projected between Germany and Japan, such as was referred to in the press dispatch enclosed, together with any information in regard to it which may be in possession of the State Department, or any information concerning any negotiations between Japan and Germany during the progress of the war. In reply to this resolution I have the honor to report that I know of no such negotiations. I had heard the rumors that are referred to, but was never able to satisfy myself that there was any substantial foundation for them."

### The Shantung Letter

"Second, requesting a copy of any letter or written protest by the members of the American Peace Commission or any officials attached thereto, against the disposition or adjustment which was made in reference to Shantung, and particularly a copy of a letter written by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, member of the peace commission, on behalf of himself, the Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Henry White, members of the peace commission, protesting against the provisions of the treaty with reference to Shantung. In reply to this request, let me say that General Bliss did write me a letter in which he took very strong ground against the proposed Shantung settlement, and that his objections were concurred in by the Secretary of State and Mr. Henry White. But the letter cannot properly



be described as a protest against the Shantung decision, because it was written before that decision had been arrived at, and in response to my request that my colleagues on the commission apprise me of their judgment in that matter. The final decision was very materially qualified by the policy which Japan undertook to pursue with regard to the return of the Shantung peninsula in full sovereignty to China. Confidence Regarded

"I would have no hesitation in sending the Senate a copy of General Bliss' letter, were it not for the fact that it contains references to other governments which it was perfectly proper for General Bliss to make in a confidential communication to me, but which I am sure General Bliss would not wish to have repeated outside our personal and intimate exchange of views."

"I have received no written protests from any officials connected with or attached to the American peace commission with regard to this matter. I am also asked to send you any memorandum or other information with reference to an attempt of Japan or her peace delegates to intimidate the Chinese peace delegates. I am happy to say that I have no such memorandum or information."

"WOODROW WILSON."

President's File Incomplete

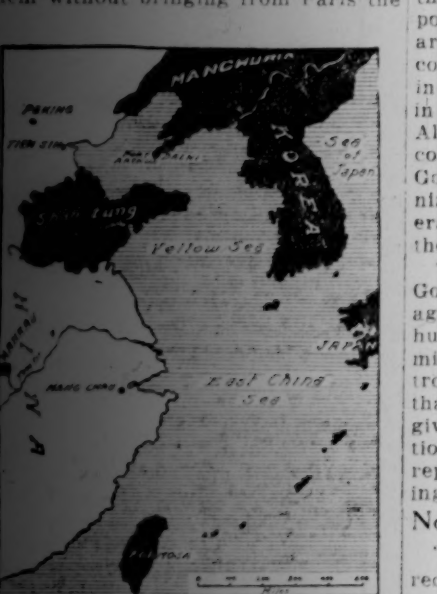
In a letter to Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, the President explained the reason why he is unable to give more information, as follows:

"My dear Chairman: I have at last been able to go personally over the great mass of papers which remained in my hands at the close of my stay in Paris, and am disappointed to find that it is in no respect a complete file, the complete files remaining with the American commission."

"You ask for all drafts or forms presented to or considered by the peace commissioners relating to the League of Nations, and particularly the draft or form prepared or presented by the commissioners of the United States. There are no formal drafts in my possession except that presented by the American commissioners, and this I take pleasure in including, along with the formal report of the commission on the League of Nations."

"You also ask for all proceedings, arguments, and debates, including a transcript of the stenographic reports of the peace commission relating to or concerning a League of Nations, or the League of Nations finally adopted, and all data bearing upon or used in connection with the treaty of peace with Germany now pending. No stenographic reports were taken of the debates on the League of Nations, and such memoranda as were taken it was agreed should be confidential. The reason for regarding as confidential intimate exchanges of opinion with regard to many delicate matters will, of course, occur to you, and I beg to say that I am following the example of the representatives of the other governments in making this explanation."

"The various data bearing upon or used in connection with the treaty of peace with Germany are so miscellaneous and enormous in mass that it would be impossible for me to supply them without bringing from Paris the



Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking  
Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control

whole file of papers of the commission itself and would include many memoranda which, it was agreed, on grounds of public policy, it would be unwise to make use of outside of the conference.

"Very sincerely yours,"

"WOODROW WILSON."

MANIFESTOES ISSUED BY EUROPEAN WOMEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday)—The degree to which the military spirit of women in Europe has been aroused by the war was demonstrated today when two women's organizations representing opposite extremes of society, issued manifestoes, either directly invoking or threatening force in attaining their ends.

The first, signed by Clara Zetkin, secretary of the Women's Socialist International, representing largely the working-class women, calls upon the women of the world to arouse immediately a universal revolution for the purpose of forcing the creation of a new peace treaty.

The second was signed by Marguerite de Witt Schlumberger, Cecile Leon Brunschwig and Pauline Rebour, executive officers for the French Union for Women Suffragists, which represents the wealthy class and the most aristocratic elements of the Nation. It threatens the Senate openly unless it passes the suffrage bill already passed by the Chamber.

## SUPREME COUNCIL'S NOTE TO RUMANIA

Peace Conference Publishes Text of Ultimatum Sent on Aug. 6—No Reply Received Yet—Archduke Joseph's Telegram

PARIS, France (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—The note which the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference sent to Rumania on Aug. 6, relative to the armistice the Rumanians sought to impose on Hungary, reads as follows:

"Following the fall of the Bela Kun

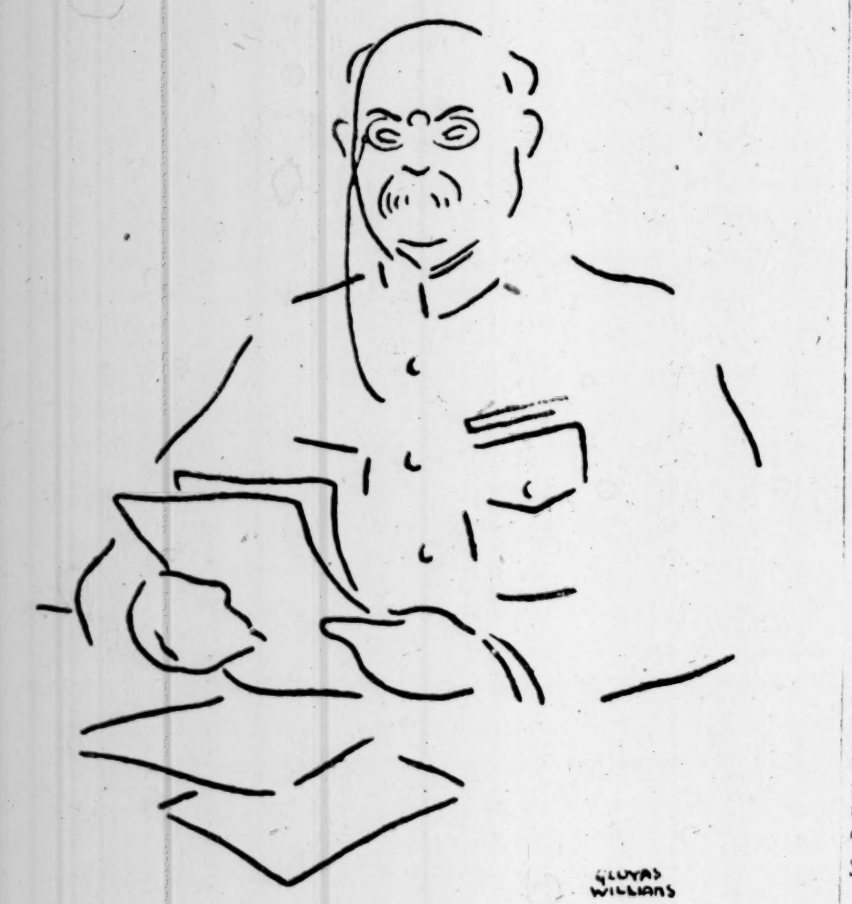
from Budapest. The message was presented to the Supreme Inter-Allied Council on Saturday. It reads:

"The preceding Ministry, composed partly of former members of the Bela Kun Government, was invited to withdraw by us, supported by public opinion. The Ministry resigned the night before last and a new transition Ministry was constituted."

"In my capacity as Governor, and as the transition Ministry requested, I assumed power and acceded to a government."

"The population of the capital learned with the greatest enthusiasm of the fall of the Bolshevik régime, as, I am persuaded, will the population of the entire country."

"Our first object is preparation for convocation at the earliest possible moment of the National Assembly, so



Gen. Tasker H. Bliss

Member of United States peace delegation

Government and its displacement by a Socialistic government, the Supreme Council on Aug. 6 sent to Budapest a commission of four allied generals to enforce the armistice of November, 1918, and also to meet the heads of the Rumanian and Serbian armies in order to protect the occupied territory and regulate the conditions of occupation. These decisions were brought to the attention of the Hungarian Government by telegram and at the same time to the Rumanian generals, the Rumanian Government and the Serbian Government.

Violation of General Rights

"On Aug. 6, the Supreme Council, having heard that the Rumanian authorities at Budapest proposed to impose on the Hungarian Government an armistice contrary to the armistice concluded in November with Hungary in the name of the allied powers, and in violation of the general rights of the Allies in so far as reparations are concerned, advised the Rumanian Government that it refused to recognize the right of the Rumanian generals to conclude an armistice without the authorization of the allied powers."

"At the same time the Rumanian Government was placed on its guard against taking any action contrary to humanity or to its authority which might be committed by Rumanian troops, the council also demanding that the Rumanian general-in-chief be given orders to conform to the directions of the commission of generals representing the conference and acting by delegated authority."

No Reply Received Yet

"The Peace Conference has not yet received a direct reply from the Rumanian Government. It learns that the Rumanian generals refuse to comply with the instructions of the allied generals and have prevented publication of the telegram addressed by the president of the Peace Conference to the Hungarian Government. They also are permitting their soldiers to plunder private property, and are sending into Rumania live stock and rolling stock, submitting Budapest to an unnecessary blockade which is starving the city. They are destroying the railway lines, in particular one from Budapest to Vienna. In fact, they are committing a series of actions which are as much in violation of the decision of the conference as of the rights of the allied and associated powers, and likewise, primarily, of humanity."

"The Supreme Council learns at the same time that the Socialistic Hungarian government was overthrown by a coup d'état, its members arrested and the government replaced by one having Archduke Joseph at its head. In view of these facts, the conference is compelled to believe the Rumanian Government determined to defy the conference and separate herself from the allied and associated powers."

"In the event that the conference errs in this belief, it requests the Rumanian Government to deny these statements at once, not by words but by actions which can publicly prove that Rumania accepts and is ready to execute in good faith the policy decided upon by the conference."

Archduke Joseph's Telegram

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The telegram of Archduke Joseph, temporary Governor of Hungary, to Mr. Clemenceau, outlining the new government's policy and asking for allied recognition, was received here today

the latter may pronounce on the question of what form of State shall be established on a constitutional basis.

"Until then our program will consist in stamping out bolshevism, implanted by the actions of the terrorists, fulfillment of the armistice terms, restoration of normal conditions of security, resumption of productive work in the country, and preparations for the peace negotiations."

"For all these reasons we seek the closest contact with the Allies and solicit your kind support and recognition of our government in the interest of the success of our efforts."

"ARCHDUKE JOSEPH."

"Field Marshal."

Count Paul Teleky in Budapest

BASEL, Switzerland (Sunday)—Count Paul Teleky, who will represent the Hungarian Government at Szeged in conferences with the new government at Budapest, arrived at Budapest today and had a long talk with Archduke Joseph.

Opinion of New Premier

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—Stephen Friedrich, the new Premier, in an interview today denied that the change in government meant a return to the monarchist system in Hungary. "All that has happened," said the Premier, "is that we have tried to restore and consolidate the situation until the Nation has taken a decision."

"HEALTH EDUCATION" DIRECTOR IN UTAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Dr. E. G. Gowans has been appointed "State Director of Health Education" by Gov. Simon Bamberger. Dr. Gowans will take up his new duties on Sept. 1.

The office was established by a bill passed by the last Legislature and the appointee will have supervision over children attending schools in Utah. Dr. Gowans will receive a salary of \$4000 a year. Until a few weeks ago he was State Superintendent of Public Instruction at a salary of \$3000 a year. The bill provided that if the appointee was a state official he could not receive an increase in salary. Dr. Gowans thereupon resigned as Superintendent of Public Instruction and his appointment to the new position followed shortly afterwards.

FISHERMEN TO RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—The striking fishermen here will return to work today, in accordance with an agreement whereby their differences with the fishing companies will be submitted to a board of arbitration consisting of three members. The arbitration is considered one of the most difficult labor problems that has appeared in this district for a long time, because many unusual points are involved in the controversy.

DANUBE COMPANY TO OPEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—It is announced that the Danube Steamship Passenger and Express Car Service Company is initiating sailings between Vienna and Pressburg three times weekly for the present.

## WAR-TIME DRY BILL ADVANCED

Senate Sub-Committee Reports House Measure With Some Modifications—Definition of Intoxicants Still Remains

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prohibition enforcement legislation advanced another step in Congress yesterday when the Senate Judiciary Committee began consideration of the bill passed by the House last June, as amended and liberalized by the Judiciary sub-committee.

Like the House, the Senate sub-committee adopted the plan of having separate sections in the bill to deal with war-time and constitutional prohibition.

The subcommittee left unchanged the House definition of intoxicating beverages as those containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol.

As revised, the bill will not interfere with storage and personal use of intoxicants in the homes of individuals.

Cider and Light Wines

Probably the most liberal amendment to the House bill is a provision exempting from penalties any person "manufacturing non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices exclusively for use in his home." This would permit home manufacture of light wines and cider for personal consumption, and the amendment, except by implication in connection with the definition of intoxicants, does not define "non-intoxicating" beverages.

Stricken from the House bill was the provision making it unlawful for persons to be intoxicated or to drink liquor on trains, street cars, jitneys, boats or other public conveyances.

Another liberalization is a provision that reports of manufacture, sales, and transportation of liquor, made to the internal revenue collector, shall not be open to inspection of the general public, but kept solely for scrutiny of the commissioner, his agents, court, or other officers.

Search Clause Modified

The House search-warrant provision also was made less drastic, the sub-committee amending the search and seizure section so as to provide that search warrants may be issued only under the usual practice provided by existing federal law, and not on mere suspicion that liquor is being stored for unlawful purposes.

Instead of the House bill's unlimited provision for funds to enforce prohibition, the sub-committee fixes \$3,500,000 for the first year's enforcement work, and leaves this duty jointly to the Internal Revenue Commissioner and the Department of Justice. The former is to report and the latter to prosecute violations.

In defining intoxicating liquor, the sub-committee added the following proviso:

"Provided, however, that the foregoing definition (one-half of 1 per cent alcohol), shall not extend to de-alcoholized wine, nor to liquor or liquors produced by the process by which beer, ale, or porter is manufactured, but containing not more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol, if such liquor or liquid shall be otherwise denominated than as beer, ale, or porter."

After informal discussion of the revised bill the Judiciary Committee agreed to take it up next Saturday.

## PROTESTS AGAINST SONORA LAND LAW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Repeated protests against the agrarian law of the Mexican State of Sonora, which is regarded as inimical to United States interests, have been made to the Mexican Government by the State Department, the Senate was informed yesterday by President Wilson.

The President wrote in reply to a Senate resolution and transmitted a report from the State Department. This said that when the Sonora Legislature was considering the law last December, the United States Embassy was directed to object and again last month another protest was made. The law now is being studied by State Department experts with a view to further action by the American Government.

## GERMAN GOLD HELD FOR AMERICAN FOOD

NEW YORK, New York—German gold to the amount of \$55,258,303 is held in the Bank of The Netherlands and the National Bank of Belgium to the credit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, it is learned here. The gold is part payment from Germany for food from this country.

The metal will be deposited in the near future with the Bank of England. After it has been assayed and its exact value determined, it will be allocated among the federal reserve banks and shown in their statements as "gold with foreign agencies."

## MR. TAFT OPPOSES THE PLUMB PLAN

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"It is radically socialistic and ought to be fought," William Howard Taft said of the Plumb plan for the administration of the railroads, in a statement here.

"I very much disapprove of the plan. I am almost certain the Republicans will oppose the Plumb plan and I hope the Democrats do, too. We should not let the soviet system gain even a toe hold in America," he said.

"I do believe in close supervision of the railroads of the country, but such supervision as we have had has been too severe. We should give the railroads a chance, give them adequate

## ACTORS' STRIKE LEADS TO SUITS

Shuberts Ask \$300,000 Damages From Various Persons on Grounds of Alleged Breaking of Contracts—An Injunction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Suits for damages aggregating \$300,000 have been brought by the Shuberts against about 500 persons of greater or lesser fame on the stage, it was announced by the Actors Equity Association on Monday. The suits are understood to have some relation to the strike which is maintained by the Equity members against the managers in about a dozen Broadway theaters, since the cause of the actions is said to be in general the breaking of contracts, and contracts are known to be the chief materials of dispute in the strike.

The persons named in the suits include not only actors and actresses who are at present appearing in New York, but many who are in other parts of the United States and some who are mentioned at random in the list were Grant Mitchell, Norman Trevor, Eddie Foy, Forbes Robertson, Leo Dietrichstein, Chauncey Olcott and Trilixie Friganz.

Injunction Served

Another legal move, which from the standpoint of the striking players seems to have small immediate significance, but which may be supposed to indicate an advantage for the managers as a precedent, was an injunction served early on Monday evening on the Actors Equity Association, restraining it from interfering with the entertainment being given at the Ziegfeld Follies. Equity officials were undisturbed by this, pointing out that the manager of the Follies is supposed not to belong to the Producing Managers Association and that his theater, therefore, is outside the group of institutions against which the strike is declared.

The question whether the players, owing to their affiliation with the musicians' union, the stagehands' union and other bodies in the American Federation of Labor, are going to appeal for a general theatrical strike on Broadway remained undecided on Monday evening. But Frank Gilmore, executive secretary of the A. E. A., said that the outcome of a conference held early in the day between representatives of the union and representatives of other unions was satisfactory.

Results of the Strike

Equity members commenting on the strike situation at theater time pointed out that 11 houses were obliged to begin the week without performers and consequently without audiences. These included the Globe, which did not close the first night or two of the strike because it was not then known that the manager was a member of the Producing Managers Association.

Again Equity members expressed pleasure in the answer which Frank Bacon returned to the proposal of E. H. Sothern for the establishment of an organization that would go on a more moderate policy than that which the Equity has adopted. "The Actors Equity Association," Mr. Bacon said in his reply to Mr. Sothern, "are making an honest fight for all actors. When their cause is definitely settled there will be time to talk over your proposition."

RESIGNATION OF AMBASSADOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—A Vienna message announces that the German Austrian Ambassador in Berlin, Prof. Ludo Hartmann has resigned.

German Official Resigns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday)—Mr. von Rosenberg, head of the political department of the Berlin Foreign Office, has resigned.

MORE OUT AT HARTFORD

HARTFORD, Connecticut—More Underwood Typewriter Company employees, mostly women, became strikers yesterday, demanding wage increases. They have been receiving \$16 to \$20 a week on punch presses. About half the 4000 employees are now out.

POLICE STRIKERS PARADE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—The police strikers paraded on the Embankment yesterday and marched in a procession to Hyde Park, where six meetings were simultaneously held.

FRENCH MERCANTILE MARINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday)—In the French Chamber on Friday the government made a statement on the French mercantile marine, which the Chamber eventually approved.

## INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA OPPOSED

International Socialist Conference Also Passes Resolutions Concerning the Small Nationalities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LUCERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—At the International Socialist Conference here on Friday the proceedings included a debate on the question of intervention in Russia. The final sessions on Saturday dealt chiefly with resolutions and reports on the policy of the conference concerning small nationalities.

LUCERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—The International Socialist Conference yesterday adopted resolutions against intervention in Russia, against the maintenance of a blockade against Russia and protesting against the retention of about 1,000,000 prisoners "in a form of slavery."

Resolutions favoring the taking of measures by the Allies against massacres in Armenia, the withdrawal of German troops from Lithuania and Latvia and recognition of the Republic of Latvia as an independent state, were adopted.

Korean Demands Supported

Still other resolutions protested against the attitude of the Rumanians in Bessarabia; recommended the formation of a Balkan federation with autonomy for its members; protested against the policy being followed in Asia Minor and the occupation of Smyrna by Greek troops; supported Korea's demands for recognition as an independent state, and demanded freedom of speech and of meeting for India.

Saturday—(Havas)—A resolution criticizing the allied policy in Hungary as reactionary and one suggesting united action to face "counter-revolutions menacing everywhere," were adopted today by the Socialist conference in session here.

Socialist leaders from several countries suggested solutions for their national difficulties and other speakers discussed many phases of political situations throughout Europe.

The resolution protesting against the Allies' action in Hungary, presented by Pierre Renaudel, Majority Socialist leader of the French Chamber of Deputies, was adopted unanimously. The resolution asserted the Allies took advantage of difficulties in Hungary to aid the counter-revolutionary movement to reestablish the Hapsburgs. The course of the Peace Conference, it said, "shows clearly the reactionary force directed against each Socialist government and each proletarian power." The resolution ended with an appeal to all Socialist groups to oppose "this capitalistic and imperialistic policy."

Request for Unity Offered

A request for the Internationale "to unite to face counter-revolutions menacing everywhere" was offered by Mr. Grumbach, a French delegate. The resolution suggested, particularly, that the German parties reach some understanding.

Discussion was continued on the general political resolution protesting against allied intervention in Russia, the massacre of Armenians, and the reported Jewish pogroms in Poland. The measure demands that the Bolsheviks of Russia receive a committee of inquiry from the Internationale.

Mr. Crespion, a German delegate, attacked the German Majority Socialists, whom he accused of desiring another war. Mr. Otto Wels, a German Majority Socialist, defended his party.

Efforts by Bulgarian Socialists to form a union of the Balkan nations that should preserve the autonomy of each state was advocated by the Bulgarian delegate, Mr. Maikoff. A similar federation for Russia was urged by Mr. Soukhomlinoff of the Russian delegation.

Pieter J. Troelstra, Dutch Socialist leader, urged the appointment of a commission to draft the fundamentals of a Socialist political system.

## HIGH OFFER FOR WORKERS INCORRECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BURLINGTON, Vermont—Officers and members of the Vermont post of the American Legion are visiting trains and shouting information to the effect that the offer of \$15 per day for harvest hands spread broadcast through Vermont by the passenger agents of the Canadian Pacific Railroad is untrue and that the former soldiers and civilians who apply, will have to work for \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day in the Canadian northwest. One factory in Burlington was obliged to close down its night shift several days ago because of the planned exodus of its employees to the harvest fields.

## NEED FOR WORKERS' SOLIDARITY URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. YARMOUTH, England (Monday)—Addressing railwaymen at Yarmouth, J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said

"I have no doubt that the need for workers' solidarity is more urgent than ever."

Moore Push-Pins For School Rooms

The steel points, have the plaster or woodwork. Sold by hardware, stationery, and photo supply stores everywhere. 10c Per Packet. MOORE PUSH-PIN CO. 40 Berkeley St., Philadelphia

that he believed in the power of the Labor Party and thought that the day was not far distant when there would be a political Labor government in the country. Mr. Thomas emphasized the necessity for peace at home and said that while the right of Labor to strike must be maintained, it should always be the last resort and should not be wrongfully used for every grievance. He pleaded for solidarity among the working classes and declared that the same sacrifices that pulled them through the war would pull them through peace.

## STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that stand in favor, 14.  
Number that stand against, 1.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, with date:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.  
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.  
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.  
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.  
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.  
OHIO—June 16, 1919.  
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.  
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.  
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.  
IOWA—July 2, 1919.  
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.  
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.  
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.  
NEBRASKA—Aug. 2, 1919.  
State that has refused, with date:  
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS QUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. CENTRAL FALLS, Rhode Island—It is estimated that 20 per cent of the teachers in the public schools here left during the school year of 1918-19. Those who left were practically unanimous in declaring that the reason was the low salaries paid them. They declared that more money could be made in outside work. The City Council is considering a raise in pay for the coming year.

FRENCH CENSORSHIP TO END

PARIS, France (Monday)—Censorship of telegraphic communications will end Aug. 15, the Temps says.

## CUNARD ANCHOR

Passenger and Freight Services

NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL

Ordnance ..... Aug. 16  
Vauban ..... Aug. 21  
Carmania ..... Aug. 26  
Ordnance ..... Sept. 1  
Carmania ..... Sept. 30  
Ordnance ..... Oct. 21  
Carmania ..... Nov. 4

NEW YORK to CHERBOURG and SOUTHAMPTON

Mauretania ..... Sept. 10  
Mauretania ..... Oct. 11

NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON

Royal George ..... Aug. 30  
Royal George ..... Oct. 4

NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH and CHERBOURG

Caronia ..... Aug. 23  
Caronia ..... Sept. 18  
Caronia ..... Oct. 23

NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON

Saxonia ..... Aug. 20  
Saxonia ..... Sept. 24  
Saxonia ..... Oct. 27

NEW YORK to PIRAEUS

Pannonia ..... Aug. 28

NEW YORK to GLASGOW

Columbia ..... Sept. 6

BOSTON to GLASGOW

Elysia ..... Sept. 10  
Scindia ..... Sept. 27

BOSTON to LIVERPOOL

Ikala ..... Aug. 20

21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK  
126 STATE STREET, BOSTON  
Phone F. H. 4000

## CP OS

Sailings Rates

MONTREAL-LIVERPOOL

10 A. M. Cabin Third  
Minneapolis ..... Aug. 13 \$90 up \$57.50  
Scandinavian ..... Aug. 18 62 50  
Metagama ..... Aug. 17 90 50  
Melita ..... Aug. 20 90 50  
Scotian ..... Aug. 27 85 50

MONTREAL-LONDON

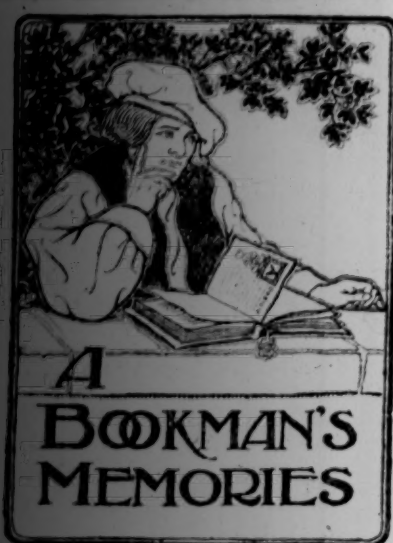
Scotian ..... Aug. 9 \$85 up \$56.25  
Tunisian ..... Aug. 28 85 50

MONTREAL-GLASGOW

Corican ..... Aug. 23 \$85 up \$56.25

VANCOUVER-OR





## J. M. Barrie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Barrie, like Topsy, just "grewed." No school of journalism could have formed him or fashioned his whimsical specialty. Such schools are for mediocrity. For the exceptional man there is one school only—life. By being himself, by cultivating his uncommon, unteachable, humorous, sly, sentimental, Peter-Panish talents Barrie is beloved and honored. He is Sir James Matthew Barrie, first baronet, of 1925, one of the most popular of playwrights, novelists, essayists, and I suppose one of the richest writing men of the day. He is lucky because there is an immense market for his talents. The market for the talents, say, of a John Davidson, or a Lionel Johnson is almost nil. "Peter Pan" and "Dear Brutus" appeal to the world. Yet who but Barrie could have "put them over"? Who but Barrie could have written the letter read at the Lowell centenary performance of "Dear Brutus" addressed not to men and women, but to grown-up children. And who but Barrie could have written "The Young Visitors"?

There, I have burnt my boats. There is no getting back to the shore. I have expressed my opinion that Barrie is the author of "The Young Visitors," the most humorous book of the year, of a good many years, which I am told is selling in England at the rate of 1000 copies a day. Its full title is "The Young Visitors, by Daisy Ashford. With an introduction by J. M. Barrie." We are told that Daisy was nine when she wrote this delightful, delicious romance, and the newspapers have published interviews with Daisy now grown-up and earning a living as a dignified typewriter. But I know a hawk from a handsaw. I had read no more than a few extracts, chuckling as I read (oh, what a gift is humor to the world) than I said to myself—"Barrie wrote this. He is Daisy Ashford, as he is Peter Pan, and Sentimental Tommy, and Loh. He has the knack of dividing himself up into quaint characters, each a fragment of himself, making believe, and I shouldn't wonder but that he wrote 'The Young Visitors' originally to amuse one of his numerous child proteges." I said so to my serious friends. They shook their wise heads; they said: "But the publishers of the book have stated definitely that it is by Daisy Ashford." "Yes," I retorted, "but don't you understand Barrie is Daisy Ashford. I can't bother to give you proofs, I know it by intuition." Being so sure, I was not ill-pleased to find the Boston Evening Transcript at the end of a column review saying, "the creator of Peter Pan may well be also the creator of Daisy Ashford," and another important paper suggesting that the manuscript of "The Young Visitors" may have been found among the papers of the author of "Alice in Wonderland." Oh, no! Lewis Carroll had quite a different kind of humor. He was detached from his child creations. Barrie is with them, in them, of them.

He gives his address as Kirriemuir, Scotland, and his club as the Athenaeum. That is like him—to say that he lives in the wee Scots village where he was born, which he has made famous; and to link with Kirriemuir membership of the most exclusive club in London. Everybody, of course, knows that he lives in the Adelphi Terrace overlooking the Thames, and that his real club is the nursery of any house.

I saw him first many years ago when he took the call with his collaborator Marriot Watson, at the end of the performance of "Richard Savage," his solitary failure, and I believe the only time that he has bowed acknowledgments before the curtain. It was not a good play—there was little of the real Barrie in it, and little of the real Marriot Watson. I have forgotten all about "Richard Savage," but I remember the authors distinctly. Marriot Watson is an Australian, tall and burly, with a fuzzy-wuzzy shock of hair, who looks as if he could, like Mike, the Cretonian, slay an ox with his fist and eat it at one meal. Barrie is a little man, shy-looking and dark, with black hair, a dome-like forehead, pale as ivory, and eyes that look as if they always want to escape from what he is doing. He reached to Marriot Watson's shoulder; they held hands and tried to bow; they looked miserable, then the curtain mercifully released them.

Barrie as a man is elusive. You hardly know when he is in a room; you always knew when Richard Harding Davis was in a room. Once I met Barrie at a tea party. That amused me because he is not usually amenable to parlor festivities. For a short time he crept about the periphery of the company; soon he seated himself on a stool behind the door waiting till somebody should open it; then he slipped out.

He probably enjoyed the affair because he has his own Loh-like thoughts. He is very observant, and examines himself as minutely and whimsically as he examines other people. Hence he heard the story of the great literary dinner in London with Barrie in the chair, and the article upon it in the National Observer which poked fun at Barrie as chairman, and made him look

rather silly. The readers of The National Observer resented this descent to personalities, and protested that the article chaffing Barrie as chairman was in bad taste, and beneath the dignity of The National Observer. The editor received so many angry letters that he was obliged to publish a note saying that the article was written by Barrie himself.

He is like his own Loh in "Dear Brutus"; he loves to spring surprises on rather a dense world. He is the child—a silent, inward-looking, restless child, learning his lessons in his own way—who will never grow up. There is nothing of Darwin or Spencer in him, nothing of Matthew Arnold or Dean Inge. The pathos and humor of actual life suffice for him. His war contributions are things like "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," so touching and so moving; his sociological contributions are things like "The Admirable Crichton," which had such a searching moral because it was founded upon, not theories or books, but human nature.

I do not think that he has changed at all in the passage of years. Those early articles in the St. James Gazette had all the Barrie pathos, fancy, and freakish humor. They were a clear stream of tender fancy running amid the muddy wordiness of journalism. Many of them were about nothing. But it is his way to take a subject that no other author would consider worth troubling about, and make it memorable. What author would dare to write about his mother in the way that Barrie treated the little Scots lady in "Margaret Ogilvy"? And who else would have had the confidence to write an important play on the subject of "Little Mary"?

Yes, as I have said, the career of J. M. Barrie shows how useless schools of journalism or literature are to produce the real writing man or woman. What were Barrie's assets? An intense love for home, for the Scots folk with whom he grew up, for children, the power to express himself in straightforward, simple English—and, above all else, humor; something of Puck, something of Ariel, something of Charles Lamb and Tom Hood, mixed with Celtic witfulness and wonder. Add to that sympathy, the observation of a cat watching a bird, with the power to use everything he sees and feels as material for his craft, with not the slightest wish to be Guy de Maupassant or anybody else, and we begin to understand why the poor Scots boy has become Sir James Matthew Barrie, 1st Bt., of 1913. I wager that all this is nothing to him. In his heart he is still Jamie of Kirriemuir, N. B., always making mental notes, hurrying over high tea (scones and jam) so that he may dip his pen in a penny ink bottle, and chuckle over the writing of an Auld Licht idyll, and mind you, being a Scot, always with his eye on the goal.

Were he proud-minded, little Barrie might well succumb and feel proud, for a great fellow Scot, Robert Louis Stevenson, expressed himself about the author of "A Window in Thrums" in a way which—here it is, in a letter to J. M. Barrie from Vailima, dated December, 1892, R. L. S. says—"I am a capable artist; but he begins to look to me as if you were a man of genius. Take care of yourself for my sake."

## DETROIT HEBREWS AID JEWISH STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Michigan—Services held in the synagogues of Detroit to honor the memory of the founder of Zionism, Dr. Theodor Herzl, reversed the custom of centuries. There was no wailing, but peans of triumph, at the approaching realization of Dr. Herzl's dream—the creation of the autonomous Jewish State in Palestine.

The principal speaker at the memorial services was Israel Belkind, the organizer of the first Jewish Zionist colony in Palestine, in 1882, the "Rishon Le Zion." Mr. Belkind was a student at the University of Charkov, Russia, at the time of the pogroms against the Jews in eastern Europe. The Zionist pioneer then invited a number of his fellow students to his room to discuss the conditions of the Jews in Russia. They came to the conclusion that it was a disgrace to the Jewish name for their people to remain in the land where they were so mistreated, hated, and despised, and decided to start an emigration movement from that country. The unanimous choice for a homeland was Palestine, and these university students became the pioneers in the settlement of Palestine by the Jews.

The result of Mr. Belkind's work among the students was clearly seen when, three months after the gathering in the dormitory, 16 students found themselves in Constantinople on their way to the Holy Land. Prior to leaving Russia they organized under the leadership of Belkind, the famous "Bilu" organization, the name being formed of the initials of the Hebrew words literally meaning "House of Jacob, Let's Go."

Mr. Belkind came to the United States after the outbreak of the war to enlist Jewish support for his agricultural school in Palestine. This school offers a complete six years' education to children, supplying them with food and clothing at the rate of 600 francs or \$120 a year per child. The first students of the school were the orphans of the Kishineff pogrom in 1903. He is now eager to reopen his school, which was closed by the Turks during the war. The Zionist pioneer has already enlisted the aid of Baron Edmund de Rothschild, who contributed an annual sum to finance the education of 10 students. A Berlin society supports four students, and the European Zionist society contributed \$3000 a year.

As a result of Mr. Belkind's address in Detroit, a "Kivuth Sefer" society was organized among Detroit Zionists to aid the school.

## THE CAREER OF AN IMMIGRANT-JUDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"If the immigrant works hard and keeps on working, and if, without education, he endeavors to get on in America, he may have here anything that is good. That is my belief of America. America is a paradise. But America's good gifts must be earned. The struggles the immigrant may go through to gain these gifts may make another man of him. That was the way it went with me. I, with thousands of others, had a hard road to go in America at the beginning, but I feel that those days have greatly helped me to do the work that later has come to me to do."

One could write a number of things after the name of Joseph Sabath. First, in order of time, that he was born in Bohemia and came here when he was 15 years of age; then, as to occupations: picture-frame maker, clothing salesman, real estate agent, interpreter, lawyer, judge of the municipal court of Chicago, and judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, wherein Chicago is situated. Perhaps, if it were left to the judge to say, he would write first: "The only native-born Bohemian to be elected judge of a court of record and original jurisdiction in the United States." Probably that technical title doesn't mean much to the layman, but it does to the judge in his robes who started his career in America tending the waives placed out on the sidewalk for sale of a small merchant on South Halsted Street, Chicago's great foreign-populated thoroughfare. The judge is also proud, incidentally, that his brother, A. J. Sabath of Chicago, is the only native-born Bohemian member of Congress, and that this is his sixth term—Bohemia assuming new significance and standing since the Tzecho-Slovak Nation has come into being.

## Immigrants as Fellow Men

From the words of Judge Sabath already quoted, it was plain that he admired work and education. "Do you find discontent among the foreigners here as to what America offers, such as we often hear about?" a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked, sitting in the judge's pleasant quarters in the County Building. "I have heard that," the judge said, "but I think it comes from the most part, from immigrants who do not want to work—such as think that America has been waiting for them all this time, that America will be down at the pier to greet them, and that after they land they will have nothing to do but to enjoy themselves. Soon, however, most of them discover that work means prosperity; they settle down and work faithfully to become good citizens. But most of the immigrants come here with a purpose and a good purpose."

"What the immigrants need is encouragement. They don't want to be thought of as 'common foreigners,' but as fellow Americans. A pat on the shoulder and a friendly word of cheer would make many of our immigrants jump to the sky."

With problems of the day affecting the foreign-born, such as the J. W. W. influence and the foreign language press, the judge said he was not in close contact, because of his sitting at present in a court where all of his time is occupied with civil cases. But he was sure about the "work and education" phase of immigration and Americanization, because he had heard 56,341 cases in the lower courts, many of them concerned with immigrants, and this judicial experience had followed an extensive law practice chiefly among immigrants and their children. In short, up to a few years ago, Judge Sabath had been in intimate contact with the foreign-born of the great city. The judge's view of America—in fact, how he Americanized himself—is perhaps best described by his own story, which he told The Christian Science Monitor representative.

## Judge Sabath's Story

"I was born in Bohemia, and am a pure-blooded Bohemian. We were one of the few Jewish families in the town; there were 11 children of us and we were very poor. When I was eight I started out to get my education, traveling to a neighboring city, where I worked until I was 15. My home I got by taking care of a widow lady and working around the house; my board seven families gave me free of charge. None of them had enough to board me by themselves, but, by each of them giving me a day's food at a time, and in turn one day after another in the week, they managed to feed me."

A war came on between the steamship companies, fighting for the business, and rates were cut so that it cost only \$10 to go to America. I came over. You can imagine at that price that the steamship company couldn't give us much to eat. My mother baked me a large loaf of rye bread. "It was two days' ride from where I lived in Bohemia to Bremen, where we took ship. I ate from that loaf of bread going to Bremen and crossing the ocean. It was three days' ride from New York to Chicago, and cost a dollar for the trip. I ate my rye bread coming to Chicago, and when I arrived here all I had was in my bundle done up in a red handkerchief, and part of the contents of the bundle was what was left of the loaf of bread my mother had baked in Bohemia. In fact, I wasn't as well off as that sounds, because I was two dollars in debt—had had to borrow that from a friend coming from New York."

"I landed in Chicago on a May 30, and the next morning got a job. It was carrying things for a merchant on South Halsted Street out on the sidewalk in front of his store, and the watchman for him. They used to sell more from the sidewalk than

than they do now. I got \$3 a week for that, and pretty soon I went to work in a picture molding factory at \$4 a week. There wasn't much getting ahead on a salary, I thought. Soon I got a job in a clothing store, which I liked."

"Then one day I was called into court as a witness. There had been a fight. I heard the interpreter translating to the judge things that the witness hadn't said at all. That was the first time I ever saw a lawyer. I made up my mind I would study law. I started in at a night law school."

## Business to Law

"During the day I worked in the clothing store and at night I went to school. What made it hard was the terrific handicap I was under. First, I didn't know much about the language. Then—I was married, and I had to support my wife and son and keep up payments on a lot. I married when I was 18. Right away my wife and I started to save up money for a home, and I bought a lot on the installment plan. It was World's Fair year, and the lot was near the fair grounds."

"It was a hard struggle, but I got through the law school in three years and immediately started in at law work. Without the assistance of my wife, I don't know much about the language. She gave me great encouragement to carry on my undertaking, and was just as happy in those days of hardship as she is today."

"When I received my diploma as a lawyer, that was only the beginning of another uphill stretch. My friends knew me as a clothing-store salesman, and it was from my friends that I had to get my start as a lawyer. I began by way of interpreting, trying minor cases of the poor class and unfortunate foreigners, and the first fee I received was a \$1 bill, which, although I needed that dollar, I still treasure to this day."

## His Desire Attained

When eventually the tide turned, success came in abundance, for Mr. Sabath's law practice grew large. At the time he first sat on the bench, at \$6000 a year, he gave up a business bringing him in several times that amount. "I felt," he remarked, "that I wanted to be a judge."

"The great foreign population of Chicago should have representation on the municipal court bench, I felt," continued Judge Sabath. "There were then more than 75,000 Bohemians in the city. I had acquired the ability to speak, read and write 10 different languages. So I became an independent candidate for judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, which, to my way of thinking, is the greatest court in the country for coming in touch with the people."

Mr. Sabath was nominated and elected, receiving the highest number of votes of any judge. He was immediately assigned to the outlying districts of the city, where he came in touch with the foreigners and was called upon to try cases in their neighborhoods. Later he was assigned to try forcible-entry-and-detainer cases, averaging about 75 a day. It would doubtless be worth while, if possible in the compass of this sketch, to note at greater length the fund established by the judge to help unfortunate about to be evicted for failure to pay their rent; or the use he made in the Court of Domestic Relations of his extensive knowledge of languages in straightening out family difficulties, off the bench; or his accomplishment in an entirely different direction, that of traffic, during his term in the Speeders Court; or again of his subsequent aid in getting it started, and his service, in the Small Claims Court; or his appointment and following election, in 1916, to the Superior Court; or some of the important cases he has presided over since that time.

## His Real Estate Venture

Judge Sabath smiled. "I paid \$225 for the lot and held on to it for 10 years, and, with interest and improvements, it cost me altogether about \$450. Then they wanted to make a park, and condemned it. The lot is a part of a park now. I received \$90 for it."

"But," added this judge who had been provisioned to America on a loaf of rye bread, "it was a great investment, nevertheless. First of all, it taught me how to save, because I then earned \$10 a week, and my wife and I saved \$10 a month to pay on account of the lot; and second, it was adapted to a good cause, where the poor and the rich may enjoy the freedom of the park. This is my satisfaction."

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## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 841)

Shantung and Mandatory Theory  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Although I, as a citizen of China, have the firm conviction that the Shantung question can and will be, at the present stage of the world, solved only by the shedding of the blood of her sons and daughters in millions over that sacred peninsula, yet I am exceedingly delighted to see that the American public and its popular representative organ—the United States Senate—have never for a moment lost their traditional mental balance of justice and righteousness for the cause of civilization, and that their condemnation of the Shantung disposition by the League of Nations gives us, the Chinese, an immeasurable moral support and encouragement to fight for it.

But in the midst of my appreciations and admiring, a surprising explanation on the Shantung question was given out today from the White House at Washington in an interview with the senators, that the Japanese holding Shantung was in a nature of a "mandatory," in addition to a previous alleged justification of "political expediency." After all, more high-sounding phraseology cannot hide plain facts. It is evident to everybody that "mandatory" and annexation as well as "political expediency" and commission or admission of a wrong are, respectively, identical terms. The theory of "mandatory" is originated in the uncompromising Japanese claim over the German colonies—the Marshal and Caroline Islands—on the ground that the natives cannot govern themselves. It is clear to the American public whether the native Chinese of Shantung peninsula could be put in the same category as the natives of these islands.

The Japanese official and semi-official spokesmen have constantly spread the propaganda that the Chinese have had too many internal disturbances since the revolution, and therefore cannot govern themselves as the Mexicans. But the intellectuals of the world know clearly that those continual internal troubles are a natural consequence of the growing democratic ideas, struggling against the remaining bid monarchial elements. We do not want to submit ourselves to the divine rights of autocratic kings or presidents or militaristic castes. We are proud to fight the enemies of those ideals within, as well as we will against the foreign aggressors without. It must be understood that the physical life of a nation, is different in duration from that of an individual human being. China is not worried by the petty thieves along her coasts.

(Signed) S. T. YEN.  
Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 19, 1919.

(No. 849)

Not "Everything and Curly Hair"  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I don't like the Shantung provision of the treaty of peace. I am satisfied that Mr. Wilson himself didn't want it, but the United States could not by themselves frame the treaty to suit them in every particular. Had Mr. Wilson, as our representative, stood upon that ground, and had Great Britain, Italy, and France stood upon the identical ground, of course the conference might just as well have been adjourned the first day it met. I don't like the Shantung provision, but I think that that's not a sufficient reason for upsetting the entire agreement, which, in my opinion, promises incalculable benefit to the civilized and free nations of the world.

It must also be remembered that Japan has given her word to return the territory to China, although no time is fixed for it. It is with shame that one feels justified in saying that history, at any rate, shows that Japan,

unlike a good many Christian nations, keeps its word.

I think Dr. John C. Ferguson is wrong in saying that the Senate should not confirm the treaty just because he and China both are very naturally opposed to this rather subordinate provision. One of my little girls who had straight hair, while her sister had curly hair, said to the latter when she was one day complaining about something: "One can't have everything and curly hair."

(Signed)  
JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,  
Washington, District of Columbia,  
July 7, 1919.

(No. 848)

That Vaccination Defeat  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Allow me to correct a statement of mine appearing in my letter on medical liberty, which, through the courtesy of The Christian Science Monitor, was given a place in the columns of its issue of July 19. The statement to which I refer is the one made toward the end of my letter, to the effect that the defeat of the measure extending compulsory vaccination to all private schools in Massachusetts was due to the efforts of the American Medical Liberty League.

I am informed by the secretary of the above-mentioned league that credit for the defeat of this measure should be given to the Massachusetts Medical Liberty League, the local state organization.

It is only fair to the Massachusetts league and to The Christian Science Monitor that I make this correction.

(Signed) H. T. BURBANK,  
Randolph, New Hampshire, July 20, 1919.

## NIGHT IN THE CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The bridges now with bosses bright Hang their cordons on the sky; Swirling up in one last flight, Pigeons wing athwart the light, Wheel and dip into the night.

Little children in the street, Like huge bees wing constantly, Round a push-cart's teeming sweet; Through the heavy dusk and heat, The plodding ferry paddles beat.

Dim slips the river through the gloom, Steadfast, strong the towers loom.

## REVIVAL OF TOWN MEETING IN KANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

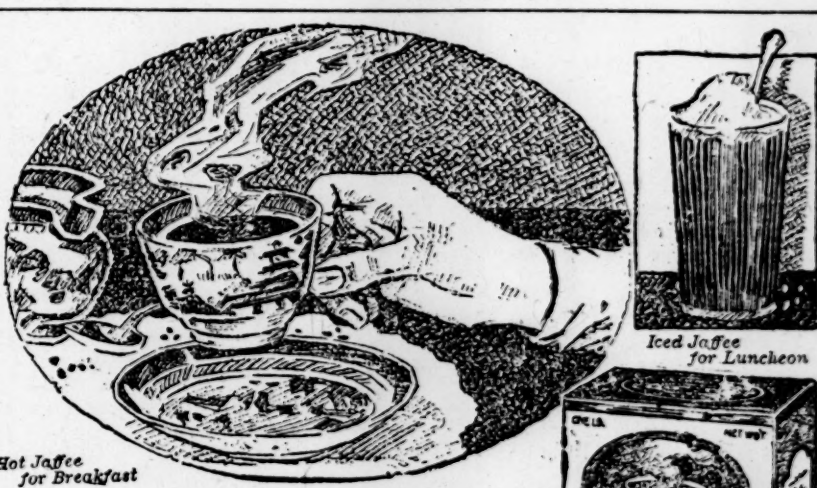
LAWRENCE, Kansas—The "town meeting," the original form of American city government, is to be revived in Lawrence as a part of the city commission government now in operation, says Mayor George L. Kreck. A proclamation will soon be issued by the Mayor designating the night of each month which will be town meeting night, and calling upon all citizens of the town to attend at these meetings. The city of Lawrence was originally settled by New Englanders, and the original government of Lawrence was by town meeting. According to the Mayor, the innovation will mean a perpetuation of the democratic ideas upon which the city was first founded.

## YSAYE TRAVELS WITH A KING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Eugene Ysaye, director of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, will return to this country from Belgium, his native land, as the traveling guest of the King and Queen of that country. Word to that effect has reached his Cincinnati friends.



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WE BELIEVE you will like your hot steaming cup of Jaffee at breakfast. You'll like its appetizing color, its rich, distinctive flavor, a flavor all its own.

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## ANDREW CARNEGIE HAS PASSED AWAY

His Numerous Philanthropies to Be Continued Under Present Policies—Worker for Peace—Great Gifts to Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LENOX, Massachusetts.—Andrew Carnegie, philanthropist and advocate of universal peace, passed away at his home, Shadowbrook, in this town, yesterday morning. He had been here since May 31. It had been his intention to go to his estate in Scotland, Skibo Castle, but shipping restrictions had prevented.

Mr. Carnegie was deeply affected by the world war, which, until its outbreak, he believed could be prevented by the apparently growing strength of the peace movement. It caused his practical retirement from public life. His lifelong opposition to war was not based on purely ethical considerations, for he had had actual experience in warfare, having been under fire at the first battle of Bull Run.

The work accomplished by Mr. Carnegie in the cause of education and science has been recognized by universities and learned societies the world over. He was a member of many civic, philosophical, and scientific societies, and held honorary degrees from many universities. Mr. Carnegie's numerous philanthropies, it is announced, will be continued under their present policies.

Mr. Carnegie was not only a firm advocate of universal peace, but also a believer that education will save the world from many perils. "Educate man and his shackles fall," he said. "The instinct that led the slaveholder to keep his slave in ignorance was a true one." He believed the use of liquor one of the most insidious perils that confronted American youth.

Although possessed of great wealth, Mr. Carnegie had little regard for the money which he had made. "The money-making ideal stifles us mentally, morally and artistically," he once remarked. He favored free discussion of public policies, and felt that the American people paid too little heed to recreation, the disposition being to take themselves too seriously.

Mr. Carnegie was president of the National Peace Congress in New York in 1907.

### Mr. Carnegie's Success

He Was in Many Enterprises, the Greatest Being Steel

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The keynote of Andrew Carnegie's success lay in his ability always to make the most of what he had at hand and to make every position he held the stepping stone to something better. He had always regarded his success as a stewardship for the benefit of his fellow man. It was long ago that he started the world with his declaration that a man to pass on rich was a disgrace.

Mr. Carnegie was born in the little town of Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1835, the year Queen Victoria ascended the throne. His birthplace was on Moody Street and his father was a weaver. He was educated by an uncle and at the village school, and early drew from his patriotic kin an intense admiration and almost worship for the Scottish heroes, Bruce, Wallace, and Burns.

Thrift was early instilled into the lad, as may be imagined, considering the necessities of the family life. Mr. Carnegie often has declared that he owed most of his success to the early teachings and sympathy of his mother.

### Family Leaves Scotland

The family left Scotland in 1847 because the business of hand weaving had dwindled to nothing before the iron of the machine looms. So it was the little party—father, mother, Andrew, and brother Tom—sailed on an 800-ton sailing vessel to America, where they arrived after a seven weeks' voyage.

The elder Carnegie went into a Pittsburgh cotton factory as expert weaver and Andrew soon followed as bobbin boy at \$1.20 a week.

At 14 Andrew became a telegraph messenger boy, at wages of \$2.50 a week. Before he had been in the work a month he had picked up something of the telegraph code and so interested his superiors that they soon helped him master the dots and dashes. Young Carnegie learned to take messages by sound and by reading the tape as was then the general custom. The young man's activities brought him into many prominent business men's offices. One with whom young Carnegie had much to do was Thomas A. Scott, superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania railroad, who offered him a position in the railroad telegraph service. Mr. Scott advised him also to buy 10 shares of American Express Company stock, which gave Carnegie his start as a capitalist. It is said that he never bought or sold a share on the stock exchange.

### Used Name of His Chief

One morning Mr. Scott did not arrive at his office in time to cope with a breakdown on the road. Young Carnegie telegraphed dozens of train orders whereby traffic was kept moving on the single available track and signed the dispatches with his chief's name. For his resourcefulness in this emergency Carnegie was promoted to private secretary to Mr. Scott.

With the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Scott was made assistant Secretary of War. He gave Carnegie charge, at the age of 24, of much of the telegraph and railroad dispatching of the department of the east. During the war Mr. Carnegie helped formulate

the cipher codes that were generally used. He fulfilled all the duties required of him, although he had a great horror of war.

He became acquainted with the inventor of the Woodruff sleeping car and introduced him to Mr. Scott, who immediately took the invention up. A company was formed and Mr. Carnegie was offered and accepted an interest. All his funds were put into the corporation and he still needed \$220. To his delight his bank discounted his note when he applied, the cashier slapping him on the back, saying, "You're all right, Andy." This was the beginning of the flood tide of a fortune that was to become one of the greatest in America.



Andrew Carnegie

Mr. Carnegie earned much money in dividends from the car company until it was finally bought out by the Pullman company.

In the meantime he had become superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania railroad. With some friends, including Mr. Scott, he purchased the now famous Storey Farm oil well for \$40,000. Within one year the well yielded 400 per cent in dividends, and it is estimated that the property produced altogether \$10,000,000 in oil.

As railroad superintendent he began to investigate the possibilities of building railroad bridges of iron. All such bridges were then built of wood.

### Founded Bridge Works

With five partners, Mr. Carnegie founded the Keystone Bridge works on a capital of \$60,000. The first railroad bridge built by the company was a 300-foot span over the Ohio River. Its success led to great activity in the new industry. He soon found it necessary to make his own iron, owing to difficulty in obtaining enough from the blast companies. Accordingly, he formed another corporation, called the Union Iron Mills. He put in the latest types of machinery, and engaged men to design machines needed. All this called for enormous capital, but his credit was always good, and he never lacked for funds.

He was the first to introduce the Bessemer process of making steel, and built the vast plant across the Monongahela from Homestead now called the Edgar Thompson Steel Works. He acquired immense tracts of ore lands in Michigan and Wisconsin, built a fleet to carry the ore across the lakes, and operated a railway from the lakes to Pittsburgh.

The superiority of the new steel rails was quickly acknowledged, and the Carnegie works could not turn out the product fast enough. He arranged a merger with his greatest rival, the Homestead Steel Company.

### At Head of Seven Plants

Further extensions and absorptions were made until in 1888 Mr. Carnegie was at the head of seven great iron and steel works, beside vast coal fields, iron mines, railways, docks, and fleets of steamships. He employed upward of 20,000 persons.

The expansion of railways was just beginning, and the modern steel frame office building demanded steel for framework, a call that was to reach tremendous proportions in a decade. In every direction the demand for iron and steel increased enormously. In 1900 another merger took place, and Mr. Carnegie found himself at the head of a company with \$109,000,000 capital, employing 45,000 men. The works at Homestead alone covered 75 acres. In spite of the immensity of the business, Mr. Carnegie retained his touch with every part of this vast enterprise. Every day he examined a tabulated statement of the product of each branch of the business. If abroad it was mailed to him.

The mills were manufacturing of steel everything from knife blades to 200-ton armor plates for battleships.

### Bought Out His Interests

Competitors finally bought out the enormous personal interests of Mr. Carnegie for \$250,000,000, and formed the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Carnegie then retired, with a quar-

ter of a billion dollars in bonds bearing 5 per cent interest.

Mr. Carnegie said the opportunity to retire came to him unsought, and that he thought it wisest to accept, that he might devote himself to other than personal aims.

Mr. Carnegie gave every opportunity to many young men to rise in his business, and some of the most prominent officials were once day laborers in the mills, who put their earnings in the firm's bonds. He furnished money to build homes for his employees on long payment plans. His savings bank paid 6 per cent interest.

Mr. Carnegie had many disputes with organized labor. He encouraged trade unions among the groups of his

erection of the palace of peace at The Hague.

Mr. Carnegie was the author of several books, mainly sociological, the best known of which, probably, is his "Gospel of Wealth." He was lord rector of St. Andrews University, Scotland, from 1903 to 1907, and lord rector of Aberdeen University from 1912 to 1914. He owned a great estate in Scotland—Skibo Castle. His wife was, before her marriage, Miss Louise Whitfield of New York. His daughter is Mrs. Roswell Miller.

Of late years he had spent most of his time in philanthropic work. His benefactions included the Pan-American Building in Washington, where, according to John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, one of the most successful experiments in international administration has been carried out, this union, a real League of Nations, having many times prevented hostilities among Latin-American countries. He gave a large fund for the benefit of retired teachers.

Mr. Carnegie had received many foreign honors, among them the grand cross of the Order of Orange, the French Legion of Honor, and the Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog.

### RETURNED SOLDIERS ON SEDITION CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Three returned soldiers, James Albert Martin, John Farrell, and James Grant, will have to stand trial on charges of sedition. The trio addressed an open-air meeting in the Market Square on the night of June 20 for the purpose of organizing the "Silent Parade," which culminated in a riot the following day, from which two fatalities resulted and a number were injured.

At the preliminary hearing in the city police court the magistrate announced that it was his intention to commit the three accused for a jury trial at the next criminal assizes.

### GERMAN NEW GUINEA'S FUTURE GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Monday).—A commission has been appointed by the Commonwealth government to visit New Guinea and report on the best system for the future government of German New Guinea, based on the system outlined by the federal government.

### LABOR MEETING IN MILAN ON AUG 15

ROME, Italy (Monday).—(Havas).—The national council of the Italian Labor Federation will meet at Milan on Aug. 15 to discuss the situation created by the various strike movements in Italy, according to the Avanti. The meeting will last three days.

### BELFAST PEACE CELEBRATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Sunday).—Belfast celebrated peace yesterday when 36,000 Ulster demobilized soldiers marched past the Viceroy who commented on the fact that every man was a volunteer. After the march past the crowd called for Sir Edward Carson who said, "I never was prouder of Ulster and her heroes than I was today."

### The charm of a Signet Shoe

is very real, yet indefinable—the result of a happy blend of comfort with style, attained by Messrs. Rice & Hutchins (the makers) long experience.

## STATEMENT BY COUNT VON WEDEL

Former German Ambassador to Austria-Hungary Publishes an Account of 'Peace' Conference

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—(By The Associated Press).—Count von Wedel, former German Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, has made public another chapter of the attempts at peace making while hostilities were in progress. This concerns an alleged conference between Gen. Jan Christian Smuts on behalf of David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister and Count Mensdorff, former Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain for Count Czernin, the former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Count Czernin says Count Wedel had great confidence in Count Mensdorff because the latter was popular in London. Count Czernin regretted that Count Mensdorff tried to prevent the war, but he gave the former Ambassador explicit instructions "to ask immediately whether a general peace was possible and whether peace for Germany was possible."

"In case the answer is yes," Count Wedel quotes Count Czernin as saying, "suggest that German representatives be drawn into the conference. In case the answer is no, further discussion will be useless."

"General Smuts replied," Count von Wedel asserts, "by saying that peace could not be discussed with Germany. He admitted that he believed the German Army could not be vanquished, but he insisted the time had not come for a parley with Germany."

Count von Wedel said he believed the only time when Great Britain and France earnestly considered peace was in the summer of 1917, when the sinking of vessels by German submarines alarmed them. They intended to go to Italy to confer concerning the possibility of a rapprochement, but gave up the idea as a result of the news arriving from Austria.

Count von Wedel quotes a high British officer who was in Vienna last autumn, who praised the German Army. The officer is said to have declared that Mr. Lloyd George had reached the conviction that no peace understanding was possible because supremacy in Europe was at stake. Though Mr. Lloyd George originally was anxious for peace, according to the officer, it was not because he was apprehensive of defeat, but rather of the effect on Europe and England of a long conflict.

Count von Wedel said he believed that those who thought there was a possibility of a peace understanding during the last two years of the war over-estimated the possibilities of the situation.

### PRESS COMMENT IN TOKYO PAPERS

TOKYO, Japan (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—The newspapers generally are treating calmly in their editorial comment the various phases of the debate in the United States Senate on the question of Shantung. The opinion most widely advanced is that the Republican senators who are opposing the provision in the peace treaty relating to Shantung are using their arguments against Japan mostly for political purposes and with the idea of discrediting President Wilson.

The newspapers declare that no matter what action the Senate may

take in the premises it cannot affect Japan's interests as acquired under the treaty, which will be ratified by the other powers.

The Yordusu Choho expresses apprehension lest the "excessive anti-Japanese allegations" will adversely affect the good relations between Japan and the United States, but says it considers the attitude of the Republicans as an attempt to "promote party interests."

The Hochi Shimbun interprets the attitude of the Republican senators as being based on the desire of the United States to achieve a world economic conquest, including China, from which she desires to oust Japan economically.

The Jiji Shimpso says the Japanese Minister to China already has opened negotiations with China concerning Shantung. It adds Japan is ready to make restitution of Shantung as soon as China is prepared to fulfill the terms of the dual agreement concerning Shantung, and that Japan will withdraw her troops and divide Tsingtao into three settlements, Japanese, Chinese, and international.

### MERCHANTS' ARRIVAL IN RUSSIA REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—A German wireless message states that the German press displays a great interest in the reported arrival at Archangel of a commission of American merchants in order to negotiate with the soviet authorities for the resumption of regular commercial traffic. The report states that the commission has agreed to supply provisions, agricultural machines and raw materials while Russia will grant concessions to the great American industries in connection with reconstruction and communication enterprises.

### Decree Regarding Obligatory Barter

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—A Moscow wireless message states that the Soviet Government has issued a decree regarding obligatory barter. The decree states that articles manufactured in soviet Russia must only be supplied to the agricultural population in exchange for bread or other products. A further message states that a Swedish steamer has reached Petrograd with a cargo of saws, hatchets and scythes.

### OPPOSITION TO NEW PRESIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal (Sunday).—The new President, Antonio José d'Almeida, has received numerous congratulations from representatives of various political parties and classes, but a new opposition against him is already forming both in the Coalition and Conservative parties. The Evolutionist Party, which Mr. d'Almeida used to lead, has been virtually dissolved.

## AFGHAN BOUNDARIES TO BE MARKED OUT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—According to the details published of the treaty signed with Afghanistan, the treaty stops all importation of arms and munitions into India through Afghanistan and confiscates the present Ameer's subsidy and the arrears of the subsidy granted his predecessor. The Afghan Government further accepts the Indo-Afghan frontier accepted by the previous Ameer and agrees to an early demarcation by the British commission of the undemarcated portion of the line west of Khyber, where the recent Afghan aggression was made and to accept the boundary when defined. The British troops will remain in their present positions until the demarcation is effected. The treaty provides for the reception of another Afghan mission after six months to discuss and settle various matters.

### Afghan Boundary Commission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—A Simla message states Mr. Maffey, the Viceroy's private secretary, is to be head of the Afghan boundary commission which will fix the frontiers from Sibi to Palosi on the Kabul River. An Afghan officer is being allowed to accompany the commission, which is leaving shortly with a guard to get up the boundary marks.

## GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER'S POSITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—A German wireless message states that Matthias Erzberger's conservative opponents must admit, however unwillingly, that his position as Finance Minister has been strengthened by the National Assembly's acceptance of two bills concerning extraordinary war taxation for 1918 and war taxation by means of an increased income tax.

### Collection of Imperial Taxes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday).—The German Federal Committee has passed a bill for the collection of imperial taxes, against the objections of the representatives of Bavaria, Baden, and Saxony.

### THIRTEEN BOLSHIEVIK HELD

LONDON, England (Sunday).—Trouble which has existed during the last week in the Russian officers' training camp at Newmarket culminated today in the arrest of 13 Bolsheviks, including two women, says the Daily Herald, the Labor organ.



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## IMPORTANT ROLE OF BRITISH LABOR

Conference at Southport Is Considered to Be Most Successful and Momentous in the History of the Labor Party

A previous article upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 11.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent.

LONDON, England—Possibly next in importance and interest to the "industrialist" debate at the Labor Party conference at Southport was that arising out of an attack on the parliamentary group in the House of Commons. These, according to the Independent Labor Party delegates, had failed lamentably to rise to the opportunities which the foreign policy of the government seemed to provide. Reference was made to the slack attendance of Labor members in the House who, it was alleged, owing to absence on several occasions, failed to talk out one or two bills that were opposed to the interests of the working class. The discussion having arisen on the report of the Parliamentary Party, which dealt with the work of the Labor members during the life of the present Parliament, and must in the very nature of things deal with a wide range of subjects—an opportunity was given to anyone who wished to display a knowledge of foreign affairs.

### Labor and Foreign Affairs

The L. L. P. is great on foreign policy. The subjects of Russia, Austria, India, Turkey are all handled with remarkable ease, and a confidence wonderful to behold. On these great questions the members of Parliament were undoubtedly failures, and one delegate after another rose to express contempt for the neglect of the group to rise above petty considerations of wages and hours and such trifling questions as housing and general domestic legislation.

As the trade union delegates, who, by the way, formed about 95 per cent of those present, refrained from participating in the debate, it is to be presumed that they were pretty much in the same position as the small boys of whom it is said, as they regarded their schoolmaster, that "still they gazed, and still their wonder grew, that one small head could carry all he knew." If the critics had possessed sufficient political sagacity to confine themselves to pointing out the weaknesses of the Labor members in regard to foreign affairs they might have established reputations for themselves and left the 95 per cent still bewildered with a knowledge of their own shortcomings. Admittedly, in the present state of Europe, it is painfully difficult to obtain any precise information, much less to form a definite opinion as to the state of affairs in other countries, so that the most extravagant statements have more than a reasonable chance of surviving.

The mistake, however, the amateur foreign diplomatists of the L. L. P. made, was to criticize the Labor members on a matter with which a considerable number of people present had more than a passing acquaintance, namely, parliamentary procedure. This gave Mr. William Adamson, the leader of the party in the House of Commons, a brilliant opportunity in reply to expose the weakness of the criticism in the light of parliamentary procedure, and incidentally to destroy the air of intellectual superiority which the L. L. P. type of delegate assumes. They were no better placed in regard to the alleged absence in the House, for Mr. Adamson explained, to the satisfaction of the conference, that the work the members were engaged in on various committees was very rarely reported in the press.

### Challenging Comparisons

To the delight and amusement of the delegates Mr. Adamson challenged a comparison of the attendance of his followers with that of any other party, or with that of any previous session of the Labor Party, or with the attendance at that conference during the afternoon of the last day. Mr. Adamson might have added what those of us who are intimately acquainted with the internal affairs of the Labor Party know well, that never in the history of the parliamentary group has there been such quantity of purpose, such loyalty and good comradeship, as exist at the present time. This fact is due almost entirely to the absence of the L. L. P. members who, even in the party meetings of the group showed the same bitterness, the same acrid criticism,

the same struggle for leadership that forms so marked a feature of every conference in which they take part.

When the conference was asked to express its opinion of the work of the Labor members it did so in no uncertain voice, and refused to follow the advice of the critics who moved the rejection of the whole report.

It was fully expected that advantage would be taken of the presence of the international delegates to consider the advisability of taking action with the French and Italian workers on the foreign policy of the government. It will be remembered that it was intimated through the press some weeks ago, that it had been decided to call a general strike in France, Italy, and Great Britain as a protest against Russian intervention. Whatever may be the powers of the leaders of the continental Labor movements, there is not a single responsible trade union in Great Britain which has delegated such wide powers to its officials, and it is truly amazing that the want of knowledge of trade union constitution among English writers should lead the press to announce the possibility of the British Labor movement falling into line.

### No General Strike Likely

What is really going to happen is nothing nearly so drastic as a general strike, which at the present moment would be disastrous, when the Nation's industries are struggling amidst tremendous difficulties to recover lost ground, and when the great need is the production of wealth to make good the waste of 4½ years of war. Amidst a silence that could almost be felt, Mr. Arthur Henderson explained, on behalf of the executive, that they had discussed the question with the Allies' representatives and that it had been decided to arrange demonstrations of protest. Each country would carry through its own program in whatever way was best suited to its own needs, while at the same time aiming at whatever political or economic reforms it had set its heart upon.

Briefly, the object of the demonstrations was to protest against the military intervention in one country by another, and to condemn assistance being given to reactionary parties to defeat the new democracies. Particular mention was made of the assistance now being given by the allied governments to Admiral Kolchak. This point was emphasized by Camille Huysmans, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, when he reminded the conference that the fight against Russia was only possible because of the munitions imported into the country chiefly from England.

At the time of writing, there is no indication that, so far as the British Labor movement is concerned, the demonstrations of protest will take any other form than processions and huge meetings in the large industrial towns.

### "Strength of Folded Arms"

The fact that the Labor Party executive has already taken action and circularized the affiliated bodies to arrange public meetings and demonstrations is a happy indication that they do not intend to allow the extremist to take the reins and adopt the strike weapon. The industrialists have been forestalled. Already the Labor press implies that this may not be sufficient to move the government, and that it may still be necessary to give what it describes as "a complete and concrete example of the power of passive resistance, practical pacifism, the strength of the folded arms."

It is useless to dispute the fact that on the questions of Russian intervention and conscription the extremists will gain the support of vast crowds of men and women who would prefer to proceed with their labor in the great trade union and Labor movement on quiet, peaceful, and constitutional lines.

The demonstrations will delay drastic action, but every careful observer of Labor methods and tactics will probably agree that the movement has gone too far to content itself with resolutions of protest. The government would, therefore, be wise to

gauge accurately the extent and scope of the forces arrayed against them.

Not unconnected with the foregoing is the conference decision condemning the government for not granting recognition to the police union, and for endeavoring to make provision to set up a representative organization within the police force. Without a dissenting voice, without a word in opposition, the conference carried the resolution moved by the president of the union, who explained that the organization of the police force offered the most favorable channels for militarism and secret diplomacy, and that the police themselves were "tired of it and were determined not to perpetuate the system."

### Mr. Henderson and Police Union

Conveying his impressions of the conference in the press, Mr. Arthur Henderson significantly expressed regret that "Standing Orders" precluded a very full discussion on this last issue (the police resolution), adding that he found it difficult to find justification for the government's inflexible attitude toward the police union. Mr. Henderson is too much of a politician and too well versed in the theories of democratic government and constitutional practice not to realize where the policy of the police will eventually land the party, when and if it assumes office, unless an understanding is arrived at. Underlying the brief reference quoted there is just a hint of a desire for calm consideration of the police problem and the relationship in which the force, as public servants, stand to the community.

The conference listened sympathetically to Mrs. Philip Snowden's stories of starvation and suffering, which had come under her personal observation, as the result of the blockade, and carried without a dissenting voice a resolution of protest and a demand for its removal.

Mr. Philip Snowden, who is regarded as the financial expert of the party, and has frequently been referred to as the Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer, juggled with figures relating to taxation, conscription of wealth, and the national debt. The burden of Mr. Snowden's song was: that the war had created a new rich class, and made numbers of those previously rich rich beyond their wildest imaginations. His proposal, which the conference accepted, was a graduated system of wealth conscription, commencing at £1000, taxation of land, and readjustment of income tax rebate so as to exclude incomes under £250.

The conference on the whole is generally regarded as being the most successful and momentous in the history of the party, and, although there was, despite heated debates, quite good feeling, there were nevertheless many indications that the cleavage between the "intellectuals" of the party and the purely trade union element was becoming acute. Several of the executive were defeated in the elections, the position now placing what is regarded as the advance section in a majority.

## JURORS SELECTED TO HEAR RED EVIDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The extraordinary trial term of the State Supreme Court, called for hearing the evidence gathered by the legislative committee investigating seditious activities, opened yesterday and 18 of the 23 jurors who will hear the evidence were selected. Most of them are business men, and the assistant district attorney who questioned them made it clear that he did not intend to have any man on the jury who in any way sympathized with those opposed to the United States Government.

The district attorney wishes to lay evidence before this jury that the New York milk conference has conspired to raise the price of milk, and evidence concerning the hoarding of food in storage here. Supreme Court Justice Weeks has ordered a brief filed on the application and has reserved decision.

## HOOVER AIDS OPEN WAR ON PROFITEERS

State Food Administrators Respond to Call of United States Law Officer—Senate Cooperates With the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Nearly all state food administrators have responded to the request for assistance from A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, with promises that they will exert themselves to the utmost in the campaign to reduce the high cost of living. Some of the administrators reported progress already made in organizing local committees for this purpose. Mr. Palmer has directed all United States district attorneys and agents of the bureau of investigations to lay aside everything except the most important government cases and work with the food administrators. The Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture has been asked by Mr. Palmer to authorize the department's inspectors in packing houses to furnish United States district attorneys with any information they may possess.

It was explained at the department that while the food administration act technically remains in force until the treaty is ratified, the request of Mr. Palmer for the aid of the state food administrators is not a revival of the act, because his request is much broader and involves more duties than these agents performed in war.

The War Department, it was announced yesterday, will place on sale a large surplus of clothing, principally underwear, as soon as the machinery for disposing of it is functioning satisfactorily.

The Senate yesterday took steps to cooperate with the President in the program against profiteering and hoarding. A. B. Cummins of Iowa, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, appointed a sub-committee to investigate the various proposals made by the President, and particularly the proposal to license concerns engaged in interstate commerce. The sub-committee will report its findings, with recommendations, to the whole committee. The members of the sub-committee are Senators Charles E. Townsend, Michigan; Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; James E. Watson, Indiana, Republican; and Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama, and Elison D. Smith, South Carolina, Democrats.

Frank B. Kellogg, Republican, Senator from Minnesota, submitted to the Senate a proposal to put under a license system, to be administered by the Federal Trade Commission, all corporations of \$10,000,000 capital engaged in interstate commerce. Smaller concerns, he said, could be brought under the system.

The Minnesota Senator contended that prosecutions against large trusts had proved the insufficiency of the Sherman law, and the virtual impossibility of preventing restraint of trade and killing of competition under it. Power by a governmental body to revoke a license, he asserted, would act as a stronger deterrent to unfair practices than the anti-trust laws.

### Boston Stations Ready

Sales of Army Food Purchased by City Will Begin Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A distributive organization has now been perfected, and sale of surplus army food purchased by the city of Boston will begin this morning, it was announced

yesterday at City Hall. Stations have been opened in many parts of the city, and will have food on sale daily from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m. so long as there is any demand.

A price list of army food products issued by Miss Mary A. Barr, chairman of the Women's Public Service Committee, shows that the food will be sold at considerably less than prevailing retail costs.

Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, has, however, written to the quarter-master-general of the army, asserting that a firm has offered to the city canned goods said to be the same as those sold by the War Department, and to have been purchased from the War Department in New York, at prices lower than those charged by the government here. He asks information and fair treatment for the people of Boston.

## Grand Jury Begins Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The grand jury of Suffolk County yesterday began an investigation of the high cost of living. Witnesses called included two prominent shoe manufacturers and several retailers. Other shoe men and some ice dealers will be called today. One of the topics said to have been considered at some length was the reported control of the market for hides by the big packing firms. It appeared that rates of profit for jobbers are 12½ per cent, and for retailers 20 to 33 1-3 per cent, or even more.

## LARGE INCREASE IN TRADE OF ARGENTINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The total foreign commerce of the United States with South America in June, 1919, was \$95,958,264. Of this, \$40,208,819 was with the Republic of Argentina. In June, 1918, the commercial interchange between New York and Buenos Aires was only \$28,870,216.

This is an indication of the progress Argentina is making in the world trade, and, in the opinion of those interested, would seem to justify the urgency of a direct steamboat line between Buenos Aires and New York.

## INTERSTATE TRADE LICENSE PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Legislation proposing the licensing of corporations having a capital or assets of \$10,000,000 or more engaged in interstate commerce, and authorizing federal supervision over the issuance of stocks and securities, was introduced yesterday by Frank B. Kellogg, Republican, Senator from Minnesota. Licenses would be issued by the Federal Trade Commission, which would have supervisory jurisdiction over the corporations. In case of illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade it would have power to revoke the licenses.

## CRIME DECREASES IN DRY BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Baltimore is one of the cities that has shown determined opposition to prohibition. It has sent delegations to influence Congress, and it has had street parades in protest. Bulletins have been displayed calling attention to the great industry which was once a source of revenue to the city. Baltimore, so long as it was possible, supplied Washington with intoxicants.

Yet Baltimore has, in spite of herself, profited by dry conditions. The first figures compiled since prohibition went into effect July 1, 1919, show that

both accidents and arrests have decreased materially. In all the hospitals, especially those down town, there were fewer cases in July than in any previous month for a long time, and none due to drunkenness, which formerly was the chief cause. The tabulation of the number of arrests by the police during the first month of prohibition, made public last week, shows a falling off of nearly 50 per cent. During July of last year arrests in Baltimore totaled 6351, while for the corresponding month this year the number was only 3959, including those in the newly annexed territory. Of the arrests usually the result of drinking, and classified as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and disturbing the peace, there were 2485 in July, 1918, while the figures for last month show only 1463.

## TZECHO-SLOVAKIA LEADER SUMMONED

Charles Pergler, Commissioner to United States From Republic, Is Called to Prague by the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles Pergler, commissioner to this country from the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia, has been summoned to Prague by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and will leave next Thursday. Mr. Pergler left his native Bohemia 16 years ago and has never been back since. He is a naturalized American citizen but has always retained an interest in the affairs of the Tzechs, and when there was a prospect of their establishing an independent government, he devoted his time and energies to the work among the Tzechs in this country.

Mr. Pergler told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the reports from Prague indicated that everything was going as favorably as could be expected in a country that had been pillaged and oppressed and which had had to set up new machinery and start afresh. One reason why this country had been able to carry out its program better than had the neighboring countries was because it had sought only what was rightly its own and had not encroached on the privileges or rights of its neighbors. Another thing was that the education prevailing among all classes had enabled them to protect themselves against the lure of false doctrines and undermining theories.

Agriculture is being reestablished, and within a short time people will begin to have the benefit of this year's crops. All the herds, however, were driven away by the enemy and the lack of milk is keenly felt, especially for the children. That is one of the things for which the Tzecho-Slovak Republic is asking help from the outside world. Industries are handicapped for the lack of raw materials, especially cotton, which is needed for the manufacture of fabrics, which is one of the things for which Bohemia has a wide reputation. A little cotton has been obtained from America, but a great deal more is needed. "If we have not the gold," said Mr. Pergler, "we have wealth which is its equivalent, and there should be no difficulty about our getting credits. The methods of the Tzecho-Slovaks have been diametrically opposed to bolshevism."

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## ULTIMATUM SENT STRIKING SHOPMEN

President Wilson Firm in His Refusal to Negotiate With Those Not Representing Recognized Employees' Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Striking shopmen at Chicago, Illinois, and Atlanta, Georgia, who refuse to return to work as the condition precedent to a settlement of their demand for higher wages, are holding up conferences between Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, and the representatives of the 600,000 men in the shop crafts.

President Wilson and Mr. Hines yesterday refused to receive a delegation from the Chicago strikers, as the President stated positively in his message to Congress last Friday that only regularly constituted authorities of the organizations will be dealt with, and the insurrection against these authorities at Chicago and Atlanta is considered unwarranted.

B. M. Jewell, acting president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, last night sent telegrams to all railroads, asking that the shopmen still on strike realize the hopelessness of their refusal to return to work. He cited many points where men returned to work yesterday and gave assurance that the resistance at Chicago and Atlanta alone stands in the way of a speedy solution of the wage problem.

All necessary arrangements have been made, Mr. Jewell telegraphed, to force the issue by a strike if the Railroad Administration should not make a satisfactory adjustment, provided the men vote for a strike in the referendum now being taken. If the men still out delay much longer, he warned them, President Wilson and Mr. Hines will be advised that they do not belong to the organizations and therefore they will not receive the benefit of the negotiations.

Union men now at work are advised to wire the Chicago and Atlanta strikers insisting that they return to work, so that the executive council will not have to go to Chicago to handle the situation brought about by the revolt against their authority.

### Embargoes Made More Drastic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Representatives of the shopmen of the Boston & Maine Railroad and of the Boston & Albany met yesterday at the Quincy House to discuss the situation on those lines. Votes on the prospect of returning to work were taken by shopmen employed by those companies and may be taken by New York, New Haven & Hartford employees later, though it was announced that the latter might abide by any decision reached by the other lines. Several grand lodge representatives were in Boston during the day.

Freight embargoes were generally made more drastic yesterday. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad announced that only milk, non-perishable foodstuffs, feed for cattle and fuel coal for the company can be taken, and that those will be subject to delay. By special authorization, perishable foods, ice and newspaper may be shipped. Further reductions and changes in passenger service were announced.

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| 13 Hosiery                       | 33 Real Jewellery                 |
| 14 Gloves                        | 34 Fancy Jewellery                |
| 15 Lace and Ribbons              | 35 Baby Linen                     |
| 16 Sunshades and Umbrellas       | 36 Boys' Outfitting               |
| 17 Scarves and Tams              | 37 Girls' Outfitting              |
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## RECENT OPENING OF SPANISH CORTES

Down to Eve of Ceremony Hope  
Was Felt That Fusion of  
Maurist and Datist Ele-  
ments Was Still Possible

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 11.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent from Madrid

MADRID, Spain.—The anxieties and efforts of the Maurist Government continued to the moment of the opening of the new Cortes. The idea was persisted with in many quarters that some fusion of the Maurist and Datist elements was still possible, notwithstanding the expressed determination of the latter to preserve their independence. No doubt the fancy was encouraged somewhat by the knowledge that Mr. Dato himself was less determined than his colleagues, and that if he had not been for the latter some arrangement with Mr. Maura might after all have been made, though not one in which Mr. Dato would be a subordinate.

The three members of his group who have been most set against any such arrangement are Messrs. Bergamin, Bugallal, and Burgos Mazo. Mr. Dato had been at work upon Mr. Bugallal for several days, trying to convince him that it would be of advantage to the situation if he, Mr. Bugallal, were to abandon something of the attitude of intransigence that he had adopted; but all these efforts remained futile until at last Mr. Dato visited the ex-minister of Finance at his house and for an hour and a half pressed him with arguments, and on the following day Mr. Bugallal gave expression in a newspaper to the idea that after all it might not be difficult for the two Conservative groups to come to some sort of a fusion in the Cortes.

### Monarchy Needed Conservatives

Some people spoke of this as a great Dato success. There remained, however, the two others, and Mr. Bergamin said that there was no fear whatever of the Datist party collaborating with the government in any form by which it would participate in the responsibility, because such an alliance would represent the sacrifice of the dignity and collective decorum of the Datist Conservatives, and it would virtually mean the end of them. In his opinion the monarchy, like the country, needed the existence of the Conservative Party, and the more vigorous was the latter, the better it would be for the others, while all danger that the party might be placed in would be so much prejudice to the country. He thoroughly believed that any sort of approximation between the two groups would tend to the obliteration of the Datist Conservatives, and felt that if the whole party were consulted on the point not 5 per cent would be for any sort of approximation.

There had previously been rumors that Messrs. Gorcecho and Ossorio Gallardo were to retire from the Cabinet and their places to be taken by Sanchez Guerra and the Viscount de Eza, both Datists, and also that Mr. Bugallal would take the place as Finance Minister of Mr. La Cierva, who would become president of the Chamber. It seems that these possibilities were discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet, and perhaps something might have come of them, but the Datists, as always, were unwilling. By this arrangement, if it had come about, Mr. Dato would have had his men in the ministry while he himself would have remained out of it. Others talked once more of the likelihood of a Dato Cabinet and implied that La Cierva would like to go over to it, which was a situation not easily to be comprehended. The very mention of such an idea served undoubtedly to prejudice the Conservatives who would be without the sympathy of the working classes in any action, if he were in the ministry. Looking everywhere for support, Mr. Maura noted that Mr. Cancho, the Catalan Regionalist leader, had announced his intention of formulating a number of demands in the Chamber in the name of regionalism, this question seeming likely to be one more difficulty with which the Premier would have to deal. Just when a Cabinet meeting was about to be held the latter sent a telegram to Cancho at Barcelona asking him to reply by telegram also, stating the minimum aspirations of Catalonia in regard to autonomy, so that the matter might be considered by the Cabinet.

### Burgos Mazo's Speech

In regard to the attitude of certain of the Conservative ex-Ministers mentioned above, it is interesting to note that Burgos Mazo has been to Huelva, taking some part in the senatorial elections there. When Manuel Re-

bollo Orta and Mariano Vazquez de Zafra, Conservatives, had been proclaimed elected, a banquet was held in their honor, and in due course Burgos Mazo made a speech at it. He did not mince matters in his references to Mr. Maura, and they were telegraphed in detail to Madrid and elsewhere. He said that during a previous term of office by Mr. Maura the Cuban war was begun, and that again in the same circumstances other national disasters had occurred including that of Barcelona. He declared that if it should ever come about that the Datist Conservatives should ally themselves with the Maurists he, for his part, would never recognize Maura as his leader. He felt that the salvation of Spain was in the present parties, and paid his tribute to the value and the potentiality of the Datist Conservatives, with praises for Mr. Dato himself.

In the meantime the Count de Romanones had given an interesting and important interview to the Madrid correspondent of the Barcelona newspaper, La Voz de Catalunya, in which he indicated the course that he and the combined Left are about to pursue in the new Cortes. "In the present case," he said, "what is happening in Spain is only an indication of the great crisis in which Parliamentary government generally is finding itself. It is not a crisis of the monarchy, nor a constitutional crisis, but one of the Parliamentary régime. It is the same all over the world, but in Spain, where the royal root is not so deep as in the case of other nations, it is more serious. There is one fact which of itself demonstrates the ineffectiveness of the present Spanish Parliamentary régime. At the present time the country is carrying on with the old Budget of 1914, and so far Parliament has not discovered the means or the possibility of preparing a new one as they have been endeavoring to do ever since that time. It is absolutely necessary that they should now give their attention to this very grave state of affairs and try to find some remedy for it."

### Cortes and Elections

As to the understanding that had been entered into by the different sections of the Left, the Count said it was not directed so much against a Maura government, as against a Cortes that was brought into being in such an immoral way. That being so, if, in the debates on the elections and in the circumstances in which the Cortes had been constituted, the government could purge itself, the cause which had determined that attitude on the part of the Left would be satisfied. As to his own Parliamentary attitude, the most important matter with which he had to deal was the explanation that was needed of the circumstances that brought about the last governmental crisis (when he retired from the premiership) and he hoped and desired to speak of it in Parliament. He would speak with absolute frankness, and would explain the causes that brought about that crisis. His words would have to be most carefully chosen and tested. He remembered that Mr. Silveira had said that perjury was convenient, even necessary, at times when the responsibility of the King had to be protected. Concerning the assistance that the Conservative Party might lend to the government, he was sure that the greatest difficulty before Maura was the attitude of that party. The Conservatives might give their promised assistance to the government, but Mr. Maura would have been happier if Dato had accepted the presidency of the Chamber, and the fact that Dato had not accepted that office indicated that he had special reasons for not doing so.

"I am an optimist," said the Count, "and I believe that Spain must go forward, because Spain has the strength and the impulse to do so. So also this situation will be satisfactorily disposed of. When? That is difficult to prophesy. Above all it is necessary to discover if this Cortes can accomplish the minimum of work that lies before it." Referring to the strange and much discussed presence of a Liberal Foreign Minister, Gonzalez Hontoria, in this ultra-Conservative ministry, the Count said that Hontoria, his friend, was not in the government in a ministerial capacity, as it might be said, but because his presence was demanded there. As to Catalonia, he said he had been much occupied with that great problem when he was in power, and since then it had not been disposed of, but was merely dormant, while the striking successes which the Regionalist League had accomplished at the elections were an indication of the fact that it was awakening again.

### VETERANS HONOR COL. ANSELL

NEW YORK, New York.—Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Ansell, formerly acting judge advocate in the United States Army, has been appointed junior vice-commander of the United American War Veterans and chairman of the organization's council of administration.

## JAPAN'S POLICY CONCERNING CHINA

Chinese Envoy to Peace Conference, in Interview, Says Shantung Concession Means Enormous Economic Gain to Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In view of the universal interest which has been aroused over the question of the Shantung peninsula, the following statement given to a representative of the European News Office of The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Liang Chi-chao, one of the Chinese envoys to the Peace Conference, is of special interest:

"When the Shantung question was settled by the Paris Conference I gave out at the time a statement as to my opinions on the settlement and on its consequences. I then said it would have a very bad effect upon Chinese internal politics, while it would also endanger the peace of the world. The first part of the prophecy, if I may say so, has been unfortunately fulfilled. For example, that the expected settlement between north and south has been delayed by the diplomatic failure in Paris, and the telegrams have shown the strength of hostile Chinese opinion. The second part of my prophecy may equally have its fulfillment in the near future. You know that Japan with her long-established influence in Manchuria has always aimed at getting a firm footing on the Chinese continent, and now the railways and mines as well as the port of Tsing-Tau have been handed over to her, with the result that northern China, so to speak, is gripped between a pair of pincers, the teeth of which are Manchuria on the north and Shantung in the south. With the extension of railway lines Japan will practically cut northern China into two halves. So much for the geographical position.

### Japan Lacks Resources

"There is another more important aspect. Japan is a country without resources, especially of a mineral nature. In this respect she cannot be self-supporting with regard to her industries, and as you probably know, for the last few years she has depended very largely for iron ore exported from China. Now with the mines in Shantung she obtains at once some thirty to forty million tons of iron ore, and probably a billion tons of coal, both of which are badly needed by Japan. The extension of the railways toward the south, as well as toward the west, will traverse in all probability still more important coal fields, the control of which will go to Japan. You will see that thereby she will carry her industry right into the Yangtze Valley, in which she has already such very large interests. Accordingly one may well say that, quite apart from the political consequences, the economic consequences of Japan's manipulation of the Chinese iron and coal industry are bound to be very serious. In spite of the friendly declarations of the Japanese Government, we have not yet received any definite proof that Japan has changed her policy with regard to China.

"The question is, however, one which does not concern China alone, and from what has happened in southern Manchuria there is only too much reason to anticipate a similar policy in Shantung. According to a statement issued by Japan in Paris she has the right to establish a police force, composed mainly of Chinese, but officered by Japanese, nominally for the protection of the railways; but we know very well from experience that such an arrangement cannot exist long without being a very serious source of trouble. It is true that at the present time we do not exactly know what are Japan's intentions, and we have no knowledge of any written statement having been given by Japan to China. At the present time Japan already keeps troops stationed along the railway lines, which Germany never did, while she has already established a

Bureau of Civil Administration, which is actually collecting taxes in the districts through which the railway passes. It is true that she has voluntarily promised to do away with these, but nothing positive exists on the subject.

### Tsing-Tau Important

"No doubt part of the territory of Kioochow will be given back because it is worth little, but Tsing-Tau itself will be retained, since Japan declares a settlement will be established there. What does that mean exactly? No one knows, because one of the differences between a settlement and a lease of territory is that in a settlement you have no right to station troops or construct a fortress, because it is merely a commercial station. Let me, however, point out what is happening at Hankow. There is a Japanese settlement; just as there are also French and British settlements, but Japan alone has stationed a number of troops there, in direct violation of the treaty. If Japan can do this at Hankow, it is equally clear that she will be in a position to do so at Tsing-Tau.

"So far as telegrams indicate at present, hostility on the part of the Chinese people is solely directed against the Japanese, and I do not think it will spread, but one need not be surprised if the Japanese should try to divert attention from themselves to the other powers. Do not forget that Japan is a military power, but that she has always been kept back for want of raw material for military purposes. This she is now able to obtain from China.

"It may be asked what can be done in the circumstances. It is difficult to say. The decision arrived at by the Paris conference proceeded from the Council of Three, and if there are any means of now altering the decision, it remains with this council, or possibly with the League of Nations, to do so.

### Internationalize the Railways

"China is never likely to forget this question. There is, however, one very simple way of remedying things. It does not seem that the conference in Paris has realized the significance and the importance of the railway question; they thought that it was a purely economic matter, but it is certainly not so in the Far East. Railways which carry with them the right of policing the line and the district through which it travels are always military and political railways as well as commercial. If it is possible to internationalize the railways in Shantung instead of putting them under the exclusive control of one nation, then the whole danger will have vanished. That is the course which we hope will be taken, since thereby the danger will at once be lessened. Japan will still retain the port of Tsing-Tau and even the railway running immediately into the hinterland.

"Another possible way of improving the situation is to face the fact that at present people in China are profoundly stirred, and something must be done to quiet them down. I would propose that if France and Great Britain at this juncture should announce their willingness to cancel the unpaid portion of the Boxer indemnity that would be productive of a most tranquillizing effect. You will remember that America took a similar step at the time of the boycott in China arising out of the treatment of Chinese in America, and the effect was little short of miraculous. At once the Chinese became almost pro-American. It does seem to me personally that at this juncture, when the whole Nation is so excited over the Japanese policy, action on these lines would be invaluable."

### AIRPLANE TOUR PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—To collect data for the United States Army Air Service and for the air mail division of the Post Office Department, and to recruit men for all branches of the service, 13 army airplanes and a motor transport train will leave Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, Wednesday, on a tour of 15 states. The personnel will include 22 officers and 1250 enlisted men.

## MUHAMMADAN SUPPORT OF TURKEY

Memorandum of Central Islamic Society to Mr. Lloyd George Says Threatened Dismemberment Causes Great Anxiety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"The fate of the last Muhammadan kingdom is threatened with dismemberment; not on the basis of self-determination but on the basis of the spoliation of Turkish territory." In this sentence Mr. M. H. Isphahani, president of the Central Islamic Society, summed up the situation at the time when the decision as to Turkey's future was being considered at the Paris conference, during that tense week-end when the nations had almost forgotten Turkey's belligerency in waiting for the German decision over the peace terms. Realizing that if their fears were fulfilled the tenancy of Constantinople and that slice of Europe which they had occupied for so many centuries would pass from under the rule of Turkish sovereignty, influential Muhammadans were very active at that time in presenting the case for the retention of the Sultan in power, so that if the coming decision were adverse then it should not be the result of ignorance of its opponent's contentions, or of oversight in the presence of other great problems.

A memorandum embodying the views of certain prominent Muhammadans, including His Highness the Aga Khan, on the Turkish problem before the Peace Conference, was placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor by the organizing manager for Great Britain in London, of the aerial exhibition at Amsterdam. The Dutch are very keen to establish aerial services, not only between Holland and the neighboring countries, for carrying mails, passengers, and goods, but more especially in her colonies, where roads and railways are few and far between. They see that aerial navigation offers great possibilities for the further development and opening up of the Dutch East Indies.

Since it was definitely stated on the highest authority that only allied and neutral countries would be permitted to exhibit, and that no products of enemy origin would be accepted, the greatest interest has been taken in the exhibition by the prin-

### Prime Minister's Pledge

The memorandum declares that the preservation of Turkey as declared by Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech delivered on Jan. 5, 1918, though short of the wishes of the Muhammadan communities themselves, was accepted by them as a sacred pledge, and they relied on it as a solemn guarantee by England that Turkey proper with Constantinople as her capital would be preserved absolutely intact and unimpaired with its independent state. The signatories recall that Mr. Lloyd George said on that occasion, "Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race," and recalled their own words of Jan. 1, 1919, in a former memorandum on this same subject.

The signatories claim that the present proposal of dismembering Turkish territories and of wresting from Turkey Constantinople and Thrace has filled every Muhammadan throughout the world with dismay, and that soldiers, civilians, and the princes who placed their resources at the disposal of their sovereign are aghast at the proposal which, if carried into effect, would involve, they submit, a breach of faith and create a situation of the most anxiety.

### Question of Caliphate

They further claim that Muhammadans find themselves under the shadow of a great calamity. To think of a city the memorandum proceeds, with which all their religious and spiritual life, by tradition, by history, and by associations, is intimately intertwined; to think of a country which has been held by people of their own faith for centuries long enough to establish

the right of any nation; to think that their spiritual head whose temporal sovereignty is essential to the maintenance of his spiritual dignity should be expelled, with the help and consent of England, from the seat of the Caliphate, is to them an indignity and a calamity of the first magnitude.

Again claiming that feeling against the impending fate of Turkey is spontaneous and universal, the signatories conclude with a demand that the fate of Turkey shall be decided on the basis of self-determination.

"We appeal to you, for the sake of the fair name of Great Britain and the tranquil development of Asia, that Turkey proper and Thrace with Constantinople as its capital should be left intact and unimpaired with under the sovereignty of the Sultan; that his temporal power over the Turkish state should not be attempted to be reduced or diminished by any sort of mandate; and that the principle of self-determination which has been applied to the Christian peoples of Europe should be made applicable to the Muhammadan peoples and that in the interests of the peaceful development of Western Asia the suzerainty of the Caliph over the non-Turkish provinces of the Ottoman Empire be left undisturbed."

## HOLLAND'S INTEREST IN AERIAL FLIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Holland is very interested in the question of aerial navigation, as was explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by the organizing manager for Great Britain in London, of the aerial exhibition at Amsterdam.

The Dutch are very keen to establish aerial services, not only between Holland and the neighboring countries, for carrying mails, passengers, and goods, but more especially in her colonies, where roads and railways are few and far between. They see that aerial navigation offers great possibilities for the further development and opening up of the Dutch East Indies.

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cipal British, French, and Italian firms.

It is proposed to exhibit the various factors in civil aerial transportation, such as aeroplanes, engines, parts, material accessories, etc. Among the aeroplanes expected may be mentioned those used for general commercial transport; for postal use; for topographical exploration, and for police use. The motor industry is represented by a large variety of aircraft engines, as well as by motor cars, lorries, and special constructions in connection with aviation.

The exhibition is divided into 15 sections, including a historical one, the others being aeroplanes, hydroplanes, motors, motor cars, and motorcycles, tools, photography from the air, wireless, instruments, meteorology, etc. A regular flying service with other countries will be inaugurated, if possible. Aerial acrobacy in its most perfect forms will be shown. There will also be a large Marconi installation, and a special feature will be made of wireless telephony.

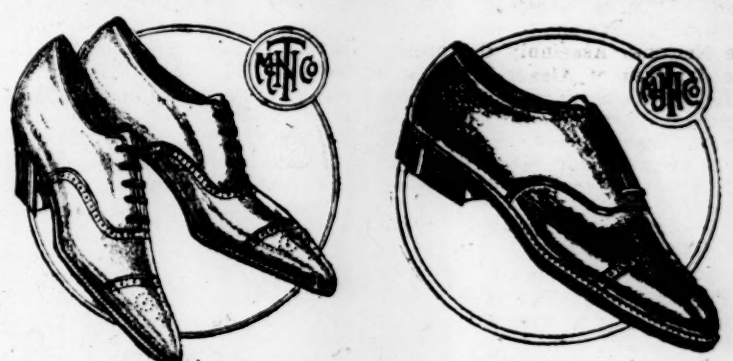
Over 75 per cent of the space allotted to the British section was soon taken up, the largest exhibitor being Messrs. Vickers, the builders of the Vickers Vimy machine which was recently successfully flown across the Atlantic. Special encouragement has been also given to small exhibitors of inventions. For those in Holland who are not yet acquainted with the possibilities of aerial transport, this exhibition will be a splendid object lesson, whilst offering the aircraft industries of allied countries an excellent means whereby Holland and its vast colonial possessions can be opened up for their products.

### MINERS BUY A BREWERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—News comes from Cardiff that the movement by South Wales miners to secure more beer has culminated. In the purchase by the South Wales branch of the Workington's Club and Institute of a brewery at Llantrisant with an output of 300 barrels weekly. The brewery is capable, with extra plant, of double this output. Sixty-nine clubs with a membership of 20,000 are affiliated to the branch. The purchase price was stated to be £20,000, and a company with a capital of £120,000 in £1 shares has been formed. The capital has been already fully subscribed.

## Thayer McNeil Company ANNUAL MIDSUMMER Mark-Down Sale



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Now	6.00	Men's Mahogany Calf Blücher Low Shoes, with three soles. Replacement value \$12.	8.50
Women's White Canvas Walking Shoe. Replacement value \$9.	6.50	Now	8.50
Women's Black Russia Calf Low Shoes, suitable for Fall wear. Replacement value \$11.	8.00	Men's Black Russia Calf Low Shoes. Replacement value \$12.	9.00
Now	8.00	Men's Russia Calf Blücher Low Shoes, heavy single sole. Replacement value \$12.	9.50
Women's Black Kid and Calf Button Boots. Replacement value \$15 to \$18.	10.00	Now	9.50
Now	10.00	Men's Mahogany Calf High Lace Boot, a good boot for Fall and Winter. Replacement value \$13.	10.50
Women's Gray Buck Oxfords, Louis heels. Replacement value \$16.	12.00	Now	10.50

## Misses and Children

Misses', Children's and Youths'		Misses' High Cut Tan Boots,	
Tan Play Oxfords. Replacement values \$5 and \$5.50. Sizes 7 to 10½.	3.25	broken sizes. Replacement values \$8.50 and \$9. Sizes 2½ to 7. Widths A to E.	6.00
Sizes 11 to 2.	3.50	Plain Toe Play Shoes, light sole. Replacement values \$5. and \$5.50. Sizes 8 to 10½.	3.25
Widths C to E.	3.50	Sizes 11 to 2.	3.50
Growing Girls' White Canvas Pumps, with low white heel. Replacement value \$8.	5.50	Misses' and Youths' Tan Oxfords, for play or semi-dress wear. Replacement value \$7.50.	5.50
Sizes 2½ to 6.	5.50	Now	5.50
Widths AA to C.	5.50	Sizes 11 to 2.	5.50
		Widths B to E.	5.50

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## DEPOSITING TREATY IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Mr. Clemenceau, in Solemn Ceremony, Places Original Peace Treaty Volume in Archives of the Chamber of Deputies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It was a solemn ceremony which took place in the French Chamber of Deputies, when the head of the government, Mr. Clemenceau, deposited the Treaty of Versailles there. Before the opening of the sitting, the Chamber was crowded, many persons being unable even to find standing-room. Mr. Clemenceau, president of the Council, was on the ministerial bench, surrounded by his colleagues. Before him lay the enormous volume of the peace treaty, and the Assembly was full of curiosity to know in what terms he would present this much criticized work, to the Chamber; and also how the president of the Chamber who had made so many patriotic speeches during the war, would express himself when celebrating the victory.

No disappointment was experienced by the Assembly, for the allocation of Paul Deschanel and the declaration of Mr. Clemenceau were in perfect harmony with their subject, and the Chamber rang with incessant applause.

Long before 3 o'clock Mr. Deschanel took his place, and Mr. Clemenceau made his appearance a few minutes after the hour had struck. He entered by the door on the left, his hands in his pockets, looking very serious—followed by Mr. Naill, whose face was radiant with joy, and by Mr. Pichon, who carried the voluminous peace treaty. On taking his place the president of the Council was immediately surrounded by a crowd of deputies all desirous of shaking hands with him. It was remarked that it was he who first stretched out his hand to Mr. Briand as the latter was going to his place.

At 10 minutes past 3, Mr. Deschanel opened the sitting. In a few sentences he proclaimed the act which had just been accomplished in the same Gallic des Glaces where "Bismarck, 47 years ago, consummated his crime." The deputies rose three times in approval of the words of Mr. Deschanel, when he declared that the thoughts of all in that never-to-be-forgotten moment went forth toward Alsace and Lorraine, "our dear provinces which have suffered so much, to our fallen . . . and to the soldiers, the greatest in history."

The president of the Chamber announced that: "Conformably with the last will of Jules Grosjean, who on Feb. 28, 1871, brought to the Tribune of the National Assembly the protest of the deputies of Alsace-Lorraine, I deposit in the archives of the Chamber the original text of this immortal document. And in your name, I address to his daughter, who has transmitted it to us, the homage of our gratitude."

### New Services to France

Amidst general applause, Mr. Deschanel requested the deputies to render "new services to France, in developing peace by action," as Messrs. Wilson and Poincaré had demanded. The damages, ruins, and systematic destruction must be integrally repaired, the Society of Nations must be made efficacious, the desires and interests of France must be everywhere respected.

The work of the commission and the exchange of opinions in the Chamber will place weapons in the hands of French diplomacy which, "supported by our faithful alliances, will tomorrow more than ever need both vigilance and firmness." These last words of Mr. Deschanel were warmly applauded.

The president of the Council then entered the tribune; he drew a few sheets of paper from his pocket. Meantime the usher had placed the volume of the treaty before him and Mr. Clemenceau then read the following statement: "I have the honor of placing on the bureau of the Chamber for ratification, the treaty which, on the 28th of June in Versailles received the signatures of the allied governments and associates after those of the plenipotentiaries of the German Empire. I add to these the Anglo-French and Franco-American conventions."

It was easy to see that Mr. Clemenceau was very much moved. He said that he did not wish to anticipate the discussion of the treaty, but that at the "hour when the greatest drama of history was closing, when we are still quivering from the strain of supreme duties magnificently accomplished, the first outburst of our feelings must be toward France as toward humanitarian hope."

"What unlimited joy it is that this definitive declaration can be made from this tribune! The work of salvation which placed the world in such danger has been accomplished by France and her allies. Only on the condition that we remain conscious of our duty, can the old spirit of warlike domination be forever overcome. The day has come when force and right, which were terribly separated, must be reunited for the peace of the peoples and for work. May humanity rise to live its full life!"

These words were greeted with continuous applause by the whole Chamber. Mr. Clemenceau went on to say that this peace would be achieved with a will which could never be made to flinch, as the war had been pursued without weakness or theatrical pride, but with the infrangible resolution to carry ever higher that France who was the very frontier of liberty and against whom was directed the abominable effort of universal oppression which had just been destroyed.

"We have given our all," cried Mr.

Clemenceau with a gesture which thrilled the whole Assembly, "and now right is standing again triumphant, and the peace of right is setting out on its course."

The president of the Council went on to say that it was well to state at that very moment that the general peace would be but the fallacious mirage of a day if France could not first of all be at peace with herself; to arrive at this there must first be a settlement of all conflicts, which must be mutually accepted by both sides; for if the spirit of war existed in any one spot, the civil peace would be betrayed at the very moment when it was believed to be assured.

### External and Internal Peace

The external peace could be conquered at one sublime moment by the sacrifice of all that went to make up the beauty of life. The internal peace could only be obtained by a continuous effort. To realize it there must be an obscure heroism, of times painful—and if all hopes were not immediately satisfied, nevertheless these hopes would be progressively realized, according as they showed themselves capable of putting into action that idealism whose establishment as a living reality seemed so slow.

"Is this not the whole program of the Republic from the day when it appeared in the first hours of the revolutionary conflagration? Is it not the program of France itself which is thus traced? In order that our victory of the war may be a victory of peace, we must acknowledge what victories we are called upon to win over ourselves."

Mr. Clemenceau went on to say that the forces of the country had been dispersed long enough in political and social conflicts, which were the fate of all peoples and all times, but which, even when beneficent always resulted in a loss of energy. The conclusion of victory in the noble sense of the word, the victory of deed as well as of idea, the victory not of persons but of the victory of France, of the Republic itself, the victory of all the parliaments which had succeeded each other with the common desire to remake France, so as to put her in her right place in the world, the victory of all the governments which, since the dismemberment of the country had transmitted from one to another the honor of facing the dilemma of the German sphinx: victory or death. "We have chosen," he said. "The enigma is solved."

It was true, he continued, that their fields were ravaged, their villages and towns were razed, the elite of their youth had fallen. All their wealth had been lavished without counting the cost, but France was standing upright, living and strong, strong in its desire for justice as in the military virtues of its great soldiers, the greater part of whom would soon come back to civil life, to the labor of peace.

This promise of a prompt demobilization caused great satisfaction in the Chamber. Mr. Clemenceau then began his peroration by tracing a rapid sketch of what each should do for the internal peace, and declared that the government was quite ready to realize this program.

"And now," he said, "let all get to work for the accomplishment of the duties of tomorrow, and of today, above all for the necessary reparations. Social union, no less indispensable in peace than in war, remains the very foundation of the country. On one side there must be concessions in the organization of modern labor. On the other hand, there must be learnt the lesson of moderation, of self-government. There must be mutual sacrifices springing from a better comprehension."

### Need of Government Example

The government must set the example. They must not be asked for any coups de théâtre. A people could not pass suddenly, without any transition, from the upheavals of a defense to the orderly life for which they all longed.

"Gentlemen," he continued, "you are the national representatives. There is no doubt that you will be inspired by your duty; in agreement with you we have accomplished the work for which your help never failed us. This work will be concluded in the measure which you will determine. The law of democracies wills that in the last resort the country shall be the judge."

There was tremendous applause when Mr. Clemenceau returned to his seat; every hand was stretched forth to congratulate him and in the midst of the enthusiasm, Mr. Simyan demanded that the two speeches should be posted up everywhere. He was supported by many, but Mr. Jean Bon referred to the rule that the Chamber could not vote on this until after the speech had been inserted in the minutes in extenso.

The discussion of the budget was then opened in which Mr. Clemenceau took part.

## FRESH LIGHT ON AFGHAN CONSPIRACY

Graphic Details of the Incidents Leading Up to War With India Are Told by Last European to Leave Afghanistan

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Mr. F. H. McLoughlin, the electrical engineer who was the last European to leave Afghanistan, gives a remarkable account of the intrigues connected with the assassination of the late Ameer and the war with India. He says that a certain section in Afghanistan were determined to fight the British, and as Habbibullah Khan would have nothing to do with any such scheme, it was decided to remove him. The leaders of the plot were Amanullah, the present Ameer, Nasrullah Khan, his uncle and a number of officers of the bodyguard belonging to the powerful Shaiban family, of which the present commander-in-chief is the principal member. The original idea of the conspirators was that Nasrullah should seize the throne, while Amanullah should become governor of Kabul. In view of the appeal which Amanullah made immediately after his accession to the population of the Punjab, it does not seem improbable that the plotters were cognizant of and were working in conjunction with the fomenters of treason in India. From Mr. McLoughlin's narrative, however, it would appear that their plans had to be expedited on account of the suspicious attitude which Habbibullah Khan began to adopt toward the conspirators. The assassination accordingly was carried out somewhat in advance of the general scheme, and by several weeks in advance of the disturbances in the Punjab.

### Oriental Opportunism

The manner in which Amanullah "dished" his uncle over the ameership affords, according to Mr. McLoughlin's story, a typical illustration of oriental opportunism. Immediately after the assassination, Nasrullah proclaimed himself at Jellalabad regent pro tem, according to program, while Amanullah summoned the notables at Kabul, and announced the succession of his uncle to the throne. The notables expressed surprise at this arrangement, and asked why Habbibullah's eldest son had not succeeded. Amanullah professed entire ignorance on this subject. He was then asked whether any steps had been taken by Nasrullah and the eldest son to discover the assassins, and his reply was "None." The assembly then branded the eldest son (Inayatullah Khan) as a coward, and proposed to Amanullah that he should be installed as Ameer. Amanullah grasped at the opening thus offered him, and was duly proclaimed at Kabul.

In the meantime dramatic developments had been taking place at Jellalabad. There the soldiers, who had been deeply attached to the late Ameer, and who felt that his end while under their protection, was a slur upon their honor, held a council from which all officers were excluded, and examined, among other witnesses, the sentry who had been on guard near Habbibullah's tent. On this man's evidence, they arrested the commander-in-chief and all his family, and were about to execute them forthwith, when Amanullah, hearing of what had happened, intervened. Telephoning from Kabul, he complimented the soldiers on their zeal, and asked them to send the prisoners to Kabul for trial. There was some reluctance to fall in with this proposal, as the soldiers at Jellalabad were quite convinced of the guilt of the prisoners.

However, it was decided to fall in with Amanullah's request, and the commander-in-chief and his relatives were accordingly dispatched to Kabul heavily ironed, and under a strong guard. The moment they reached the limits of the Kabul jurisdiction, where Amanullah was supreme, their irons were struck off and they were brought into Kabul in triumph, and not as prisoners, receiving incidentally a large sum of money from Amanullah Khan.

Nasrullah and Inayatullah, finding Amanullah apparently firmly established on the throne, swore fealty to him, and Nasrullah went to Kabul to pay his respects to the new Ameer. Immediately on his arrival he was arrested on a charge of conspiring to murder the Ameer, while Inayatullah was interned on the ground that he had made no effort to discover his father's murderer. Public opinion, however, demanded the production of some one who could be visited at once with capital punishment, and accordingly the colonel of the regiment which was supposed to watch over

the Ameer was accused. The only evidence against him was a pretended vision of Amanullah, who said his late father had appeared to him, and indicated this wretched man as the culprit; and, as he was a man of no influence, there was no difficulty about procuring his condemnation.

### Two Divergent Accounts

It is at this point that Mr. McLoughlin's narrative diverges from the account given by the government of India a week or two ago. The assumption of the government of India was that Amanullah went to war because his people began to suspect his complicity in his father's removal. According to Mr. McLoughlin this was not the motive at all. War with India having been the main object of the conspiracy, preparations were at once begun to force on the quarrel. The commander-in-chief, who had had so narrow an escape from execution at the hands of his own troops a few days before, became, owing to what Mr. McLoughlin described as his superior abilities, the de facto ruler of Afghanistan, and as soon as possible set his troops in motion toward the frontier. He moved his headquarters to Jellalabad, and here Mr. McLoughlin, in an interview, found him full of the most amazing confidence in his own ability and in the prowess of his forces.

Mr. McLoughlin pointed out the madness of going to war with Great Britain, when Afghanistan lacked all the modern requisites such as aeroplanes, machine guns, armored cars, and heavy artillery. In reply to this the commander-in-chief said all fighting would be at close quarters, at

which the Afghans were superior to the British, that the latter had no big guns, that their troops were tired of fighting, and that the Indian troops would welcome the Afghans as deliverers. Nothing apparently could shake his conviction that things would be as he said. Further, he asserted that he had a number of competent Russian engineers on his staff who would help him to overcome little matters like destroyed bridges over the Indus in the event of an initial success to the Afghan arms.

### Afghans in India Loyal

So far, this initial success is still to seek. An interesting manifesto has been issued by about 200 Afghans now residing in India and acknowledging the leadership of Sardars Abdul Kader Effende and Abdul Samad Khan, sons of Sardar Ayub Khan and others, who, meeting in Lahore, unanimously passed resolutions, declaring as follows:

"We, the undersigned people of Afghanistan now residing in India under the kind protection of the benign British Government, have read the newspapers, and have also heard that Ameer Amanullah Khan has issued proclamations to the effect that the people of India were in a state of revolution which he was afraid would extend to his own country. He has also given his people to understand that no one's property and religion were safe in India, that three persons could not assemble and talk together, that the Muhammadans were forbidden to enter their mosques, and that the Hindus were prohibited from entering their temples. On the basis of such absurd statements, which have

no foundation whatever, he has been attempting to persuade the Hindus and Muhammadans of India to take a sympathetic view of his undertaking. He has also caused false reports to be spread among his people to the effect that certain Sikhs fired on some British soldiers, that Germany has begun war again and that the British Government has been ruined. Ameer Amanullah Khan has caused to be spread by means of proclamations and leaflets baseless and unfounded reports as stated above. He has also tried to win certain editors of newspapers to his side.

"We people of Afghanistan now residing in India hereby declare that all the rumors referred to above which have reached Ameer Amanullah Khan are baseless, and without any foundation whatever. On the contrary the people in India are passing their lives most happily. The British Government never interferes with religious matters either of Hindus or Muhammadans. In spite of the paucity of steamers, the British Government after great trouble and at a great expense has provided steamers for the convenience of pilgrims to Mecca. Now, as war is going on with Afghanistan, the inhabitants of the country should remember that the British Government was compelled to go to war, but the people of Afghanistan should rest assured that they will not interfere in any way with non-combatants, whose life, property, and izzat (honor) is quite safe in their hands. We people of Afghanistan now residing in India wish this manifesto of ours may be distributed in Afghanistan, so that the people of the country may know the real facts."

## COMPLETE SUCCESS OF SPANISH LOAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The new Spanish Consolidation Loan of 1,656,000,000 pesetas for purposes of internal expenditure and to provide facilities for conversion of Treasury bonds and other debt was a complete success. A few hours after subscription had been opened, it was covered six times, and at the end of the first day, over 20 times. This remarkable result was chiefly due to Madrid and Bilbao bankers, and the Maurist Government endeavor, on very thin pretensions, to take some credit for it. La Clerva being Finance Minister. Politics, however, were in no way concerned with the matter, opinion in commercial and financial circles being that the then existing Maurist régime could not last. This new loan was at 4 per cent, and 357,000,000 pesetas in new money was wanted from it.

The government was disappointed in the result of senatorial elections as in the case of those for the Chamber, though with the Upper House being packed with life senators, it was not a matter of so much consequence. There were, as usual, some discrepancies in the analysis of returns, owing to some of the elected being of doubtful complexion or supporting two sections. However, it appears that 38 Maurist Conservatives had been elected, 58 Datist Conservatives, 58 Liberals, 1 Republican, 1 Independent, 6 Jaimistas and 9 Catalan Regionalists.

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## AN ISLAND-PEARL OF THE EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Statements having appeared in the press recently as to the probability of Mauritius being given back to the French by Great Britain, the following article by one who was a resident of the island for some years is of interest.

In the midst of the Indian Ocean, far from the haunts of men though not of ships, there lies one of the gardens of the world. "Gibraltar of the East," "Pearl of the Seas," "Emerald Isle of the Ocean"—it is known by many names; St. Pierre, writing of it in his graceful language, tells us that "upon approaching the land when the wind is not violent, the air is embalméd with the perfume of flowers." This picture is a somewhat imaginative one, perhaps, by which to describe an eastern seaport town of today, with its medley of ships in harbor, its thronging crowds of East and West, its blaze of color, and myriad sights and sounds peculiar to such a scene; yet though, with the progress of civilization, the scent of flowers may have become but a memory, there hovers still around this island of France a fragrance of poetry and romance which no pen can portray.

Crowned by majestic mountains, its chief seaport situated in a valley which opens to the sea, it seems with its forests and hills, its precipices and ravines, its foaming cascades, perpetual verdure and glory of flowers, to justify its name of "The Lost Eden." Nor will the traveler be likely to forget, when he awakes in harbor for the first time, the dreamy mystery of those hills, looming through the morning mists.

### A Plaything of the Powers

An outpost of the British Empire now, once it was known as "Isle de France"; and though more than a century has passed since the day when General Decaen, holding a review of troops in honor of the Emperor's birthday, received the news that the British flag was flying over the Isle de la Passe, the little colony remains French at heart, with a tenacity of race and language that only those who understand the Latin character can realize. The name of Decaen is forgotten now; so, almost, is that of Isle de France, save here. Here, do you care to listen, will be recounted to you—in soft Mauritian French—many an island tale which has been handed down from the adventurous days of the first Napoleon, or from the hundred times of the Revolution, when many of the old French nobles, forced to fly their country, sought refuge in this haven across the seas, where their memory still lives in such names as de Chazal, de Rochecourt, Didier, St. Amand, and many more.

Romantic in its history as in its appearance, Mauritius has passed through many vicissitudes and served under many masters. Its earliest occupation is said to have been by the pirates, who infested these seas during the sixteenth century. It was first discovered by Portuguese adventurers about the year 1507, and christened Cerne. When, in 1580, Philip of Spain usurped the government of Portugal, the island passed nominally into the hands of Spain; until, the Dutch having freed themselves from the Spanish yoke, Admiral van Neck landed there in 1598 and changed its name to Mauritius, in honor of Prince Maurice of Nassau, the then Stadtholder of Holland. There was no settlement upon the island, however, until about 1644, when, to quote one historian, "there appeared several Dutch families with a military post and some slaves." The Dutch finally evacuated Mauritius, and emigrated to the Cape of Good Hope in 1712; and to commemorate their occupation, there is nothing left in the island now, either of race or language.

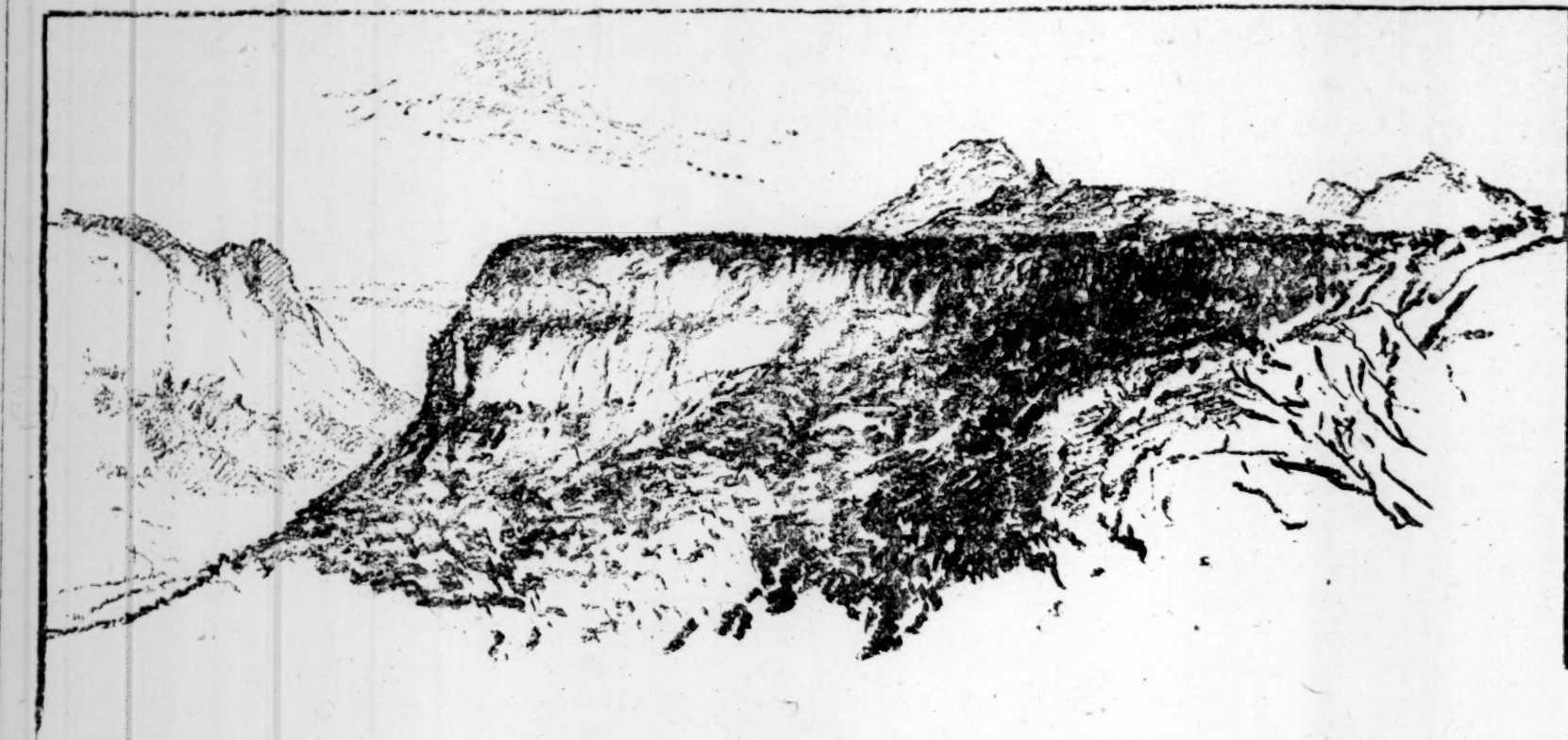
### Down to Two Contestants

It might be written, "I came, I saw, and I sailed away"; neither to the Portuguese, the Spanish, nor the Dutch does Mauritius render aught of homage, and its history may be said to start with the coming of the French in 1715. Then do we hear of Captain Dufresne, and his gallant ship the Chasseur; then do we hear, for the first time, the name of Isle de France; and of de la Bourdonnais, under whose wise governorship—in 1735—the little colony began to flourish, and to whom, it is said, it owed everything. He it is believed, was the first to plant the sugar cane; he established the manufacture of cotton, iron, and indigo; he caused to be built a ship of 500 tons, the first to be launched in Port Louis Harbor, and during the 12 years of his wise and just administration there was only one lawsuit in the island.

The next phase of the island's history reads like a romantic novel. England and France were almost always at war in these days, and the life of France became a famous base for privateersmen. It became the fashion for "adventure-loving Frenchmen," says one writer, "to make their way to the East, fit out fast ships with the assistance of the island merchants and speculators, obtain letters of marque from the Governor, and then, as privateers, attack all British vessels likely to fall a prey to a well-armed ship's company." These corsairs were very popular on the island, and such a menace to British shipping did this privateering become that it led eventually to the attack and capture of the island by the English in 1810.

### Many Races One Tongue

Today it is a flourishing colony, with a mixed society of French and English and a native population of a variety of races. Africans, relics of the old slave days; Indians from the plains and the mountains; Chinese from the Great Wall of China; Arabs from the shores of the Red Sea—here indeed is



The Tamarin Ravine, Mauritius

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

a blending of color and a fusion of races, though Creole, a patois French of the island, is the language most generally spoken.

The following piece of description is once more from the pen of St. Pierre: "Enriched and varied by tufts of palms which rise above the rest, whose tips, resting as it were, upon the summit of the wood, give the appearance of one forest resting upon another, the creeping plants of divers kinds, form alternate arched of flowers and curtains of verdure. The groves disperse their aromatic fragrance, and in the season of their flowers the passenger bears on his garments their delightful perfume, long after he has quitted the shade of the trees on which they blow. At the close of summer, several foreign birds arrive from distant and unknown regions, and over a vast extent of ocean, collect the grain which is yielded by the vegetables of the island; while they enliven by the splendor of their plumage, the foliage of the trees which are embrowned by the sun."

Though the above description is a somewhat flowery one, it will serve to give an idea of the aroma of romance that hovers always over this island of the East. Doubtless in the swiftly approaching days when the mastery of the air will make any part of the earth's surface so easily accessible, we shall learn more of the beauty of untroubled ways; and amid our sojourning, Mauritius will not be forgotten for, to quote from a book by Sir Frank Swettenham, "Were it not 2000 miles from almost anywhere at all, it might be the playground of the world, for it is passing lovely."

## CHILE FREES GERMAN CRUISERS' CREWS

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The Chilean Government has freed the interned crews of the German cruiser Dresden and the German raider Seeadler. The Dresden was sunk by British warships in Chilean waters on March 14, 1915. Three of the crew were killed and the rest, about 500, were interned at Valparaiso. The Seeadler, which had a sensational career as a sea raider in the south Atlantic, early in 1917, was stranded on Mophea Island in the Pacific early in the fall of that year. Her crew of 58 men reached the Easter Islands in a sloop and were taken to Valparaiso.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Two German vessels interned at Rosario, whose captains recently refused to permit allied representatives to inspect them, were boarded on Friday by the prefect of the port and 12 armed marines.



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## NEW CURRENCY LAWS OPPOSED

Federal Reserve Board Denies Economic Crisis Is Due to Inflation, and Says Remedy for Situation Is to Work and Save

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a statement made public on Sunday the Federal Reserve Board took the stand that currency inflation is in no way responsible for the economic crisis through which the country is passing, and advised that any currency legislation is at this time "unnecessary and undesirable."

The Federal Reserve Board statement was made through its governor, W. P. G. Harding, in a letter to George P. McLean, Republican, Senator from Connecticut, chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, in answer to a request for an expression of view as to the advisability of a gradual reduction of circulating currency, as proposed in a Senate resolution.

### Remedy to Work and Save

"The Federal Reserve Board," said Governor Harding, "believes that any currency legislation at this time is unnecessary and undesirable and would suggest that whether viewed from an economic or financial standpoint, the remedy for the present situation is the same, namely to work and save, to quote from a book by Sir Frank Swettenham, 'Were it not 2000 miles from almost anywhere at all, it might be the playground of the world, for it is passing lovely.'"

In its argument against legislation such as is proposed in the resolution referred to, the board admits that in the last two years there has taken place a certain amount of

credit expansion due to the circumstances of war financing, but asserts that this expansion will be corrected as the securities issued by the government for war purposes are absorbed by the investors.

### Reasons for Rising Prices

The urgent needs of the allied governments for goods on quick delivery during the war emergency the board holds responsible for the advancing of prices before and after the United States entered the war. The trend of present rising prices the board lays to the following causes:

General relaxation of personal economy exercised during the period of the war.

Increased domestic demand for commodities by individuals who have heretofore restricted their purchases but are now buying in competition with export demand.

A general demand for luxuries and semi-luxuries and the diversion of labor and material to non-essentials as the result of increased wages and accrued earnings.

Assuming that no one deems legislation necessary with regard to gold coin, gold certificates, standard silver, silver certificates, subsidiary silver, and treasury notes of 1890, the letter goes on to deal with notes of the Federal Reserve Board. It submits the following facts: Since April 1, 1917, the amount of federal reserve notes outstanding has increased from \$357,239,000 to \$2,504,753,000 on Aug. 1, 1919.

### Stock of Gold Increased

The stock of gold in this country on July 1, 1914, was \$1,890,678,304, which, owing to the influx of gold from Europe was increased \$1,200,000,000 in April, 1917, when the United States entered the war. From 1914 to 1918

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the net deposits in all banks increased from \$11,718,995,000 to \$28,760,546,000. The net increase in the public debt of the United States from April, 1917, to Aug. 1, 1919, was \$24,518,064,840.

On July 1, 1914, before the existence of the Federal Reserve banks, the per capita circulation was \$34.53. The amount per capita outside the treasury and federal reserve banks was \$37.88 on April 1, 1917; \$48.13 on Dec. 1, 1918, and \$45.16 on Aug. 1, 1919, which shows a \$2.97 per capita decrease in the post-war period.

This estimate is based on the theory that "the reserve money held by the federal reserve banks serves, of course, as a basis of credit, but it forms no part of the currency in circulation."

**NEW COLLECTOR FOR MAINE.**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Leon O. Tebbetts of Waterville, Maine, was nominated yesterday by President Wilson collector of internal revenue for the district of Maine, a new office.

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## PROVINCIAL PLAN FOR HOUSING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The provincial plans for housing have already been approved by the Federal Government, and the task is now before the provincial and municipal authorities. Dr. Emile Nadeau, provincial director of housing, will have the general direction of approximately \$7,000,000 of the \$25,000,000 which the Federal Government voted for housing in Canada. Recently Dr. Nadeau met a number of the citizens of the City Improvement League at the Engineers' Club for the purpose of explaining what has been done and what is proposed to do.

For the present at least, money will not be lent to individual loan-owners. Through Dr. Nadeau, recommendations for loans will be sent in to the Provincial Government at Quebec, and the money will be lent to municipalities on the understanding that it will be turned over to housing societies which will build for communities on the style which has been found necessary in Great Britain. Dr. Nadeau sketched the history of the "garden cities" of the United Kingdom, and told of the plans for 100 more such cities, and of the manner in which Great Britain had provided for the housing of her munition workers.

Dr. Nadeau's idea about the allotment of the money is that cities and towns of the district of Montreal should receive \$3,000,000, the cities and towns of Quebec district \$2,500,000, and the remaining cities and towns of the Province, \$1,500,000.

A further and definite step toward realizing the government housing scheme in the Province of Quebec has been taken in the appointment of a technical commission of three, who will work with Dr. Nadeau, toward the execution of the project. The three members of the commission named by the Governor-in-Council at Quebec are E. G. Todd, Montreal, architect, who de-

signed the plan of the Battlefields Commission Park at Quebec; Wilfrid Lacroix, architect, Quebec, professor of the Technical School of Quebec; and Theodore J. LaFreniere, a well-known engineer of Montreal. This commission will be under the direction of the provincial director of housing.

## COLONIZATION PLAN OF QUEBEC PROVINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—A new and direct passenger steamship service between Montreal and Havre has been inaugurated by the Compagnie Canadienne Transatlantique. A monthly service will be maintained for the present by two steamers, the California and the Hudson. The first sailing from Montreal will be the California, followed by the Hudson. Thereafter there will be a sailing from Montreal and Havre each month. Both the California and the Hudson have accommodations for cabin, improved steerage, and steerage passengers, each accommodating 500 in the latter classes.

It is expected that the colonization scheme of the Province of Quebec will attract large numbers of French immigrants as soon as industrial conditions in France have become more settled, and the new steamship line is looking forward to big business in this direction. That the new line may expect business from the United States also is demonstrated by the fact that cabin reservations for the first trip of the California were made from Chicago and Detroit.

The California and Hudson are each of approximately 7000 tons gross register, and were formerly on the New York-Havre run of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. The company, which has been operating a freight service between Montreal and Havre all this season, will shortly add to its new passenger service by the acquisition of a big first-class liner.

## The Coming of Fall Brings New Frocks for Street Wear

The cool days eagerly demand Frocks of Serge and tricotine made in simple lines for early fall street wear. Our Dresses for Fall are here in many new and clever styles.



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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## PRICES OF MILL STOCKS ADVANCE

Appreciable Gain Is Shown During the Last Six Months—Trade Prospects Are Reported Bright for Two Years

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The recent oscillations in the New York Stock Exchange have failed to unsettle New England mill stocks appreciably. The upward swing, which began early in February, now shows an increase in values marketwide of 22 per cent for 34 representative mills.

The post-armistice uncertainty which took effect in January and February found mill stocks at their low point, with no demand for goods. Ever since then, however, the pendulum has swung upward, and today the mills are working at capacity, and many are booked well into 1920.

The outstanding features are the American Woolen and the Amoskeag. This is due largely to the broader markets for each of these. With the premier mill stock, American Woolen, listed on the New York market and Amoskeag in Boston, they have been leading the van. American Woolen has advanced \$92 from its low of \$45.25 last January to \$137, which is a gain of more than 200 per cent. Now it is selling around \$110. Amoskeag is now selling at \$125, an advance of 43 points, or 52 per cent, from \$82 in February.

## Big Demand for Goods

During the six-month period a strong and persistent demand for goods has set in at sharply advancing prices. This demand is expected to continue for at least two years, as there is a void of goods, created by the world war's destruction and the curtailment for civilian purposes of the product of the looms.

Mills cannot be built in sufficient numbers to offset the demand for several years. In addition, hundreds of thousands of spindles need reweaving because of the hard usage during the war is making heavier yarn than that for which they were designed. Replacement costs are two and three times the original or pre-war cost.

## Evidence of Prosperity

New England mills are enjoying an unusual era of prosperity. Net earnings this year should be larger in most cases than a year ago, when the mills averaged more than 25 per cent after depreciation and extraordinary taxes.

The following table shows the advance in mill stocks since February, together with the percentage of gain:

Stock	Feb. 5	Aug. 5	Adv.	Pct.
Amer. Woolen	45.25	137.00	91.75	202
Amoskeag	82.00	125.00	43.00	52
Attitash	112.00	140.00	28.00	25
Bates	265.00	290.00	25.00	10
Brookside	165.00	195.00	30.00	18
Columbia	130.00	155.00	25.00	19
Dartmouth	20.00	25.00	5.00	25
Dwight	112.00	125.00	13.00	12
Everett	140.00	160.00	20.00	14
Fair Alpaca	185.00	205.00	20.00	11
Ellis	12.00	15.00	3.00	25
Hamilton Mfg.	110.00	141.00	31.00	28
Hamilton Wool	90.00	110.00	20.00	22
King Philip	182.00	205.00	23.00	13
Lancaster	157.00	175.00	18.00	11
Lantern	127.00	155.00	28.00	22
Lincoln	118.00	152.00	34.00	29
Lynn	122.00	152.00	30.00	24
Lowell	135.00	160.00	25.00	18
Merrimack	68.00	102.00	34.00	50
Merrimack	108.00	165.00	57.00	53
Nashua	225.00	255.00	30.00	13
Norfolk	162.00	205.00	43.00	27
Norwich	118.00	155.00	37.00	31
Pacific	152.00	177.00	25.00	16
Pennell	125.00	155.00	30.00	24
Sagamore	155.00	215.00	60.00	39
Salmon Falls	75.00	110.00	35.00	47
Shawmut	182.00	205.00	23.00	13
Tremont & Suff.	122.00	152.00	30.00	24
Wampanoag	128.00	142.00	14.00	11
West Point	225.00	265.00	40.00	18
York Mfg. Co.	125.00	175.00	50.00	40

\*Recorded Jan. 18.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hertz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	32.60	32.70	31.20	31.70
Nov.	32.38	32.58	31.43	31.75
Jan.	32.29	32.55	31.42	31.75
March	32.28	32.58	31.34	31.75
May	32.25	32.55	31.70	31.70

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hertz & Co.'s private wire.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	32.60	32.70	31.20	31.70
Nov.	32.38	32.58	31.43	31.75
Jan.	32.29	32.55	31.42	31.75
March	32.28	32.58	31.34	31.75
May	32.25	32.55	31.70	31.70

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 5 1/2% 5/8. Sterling 60-day bills 4.28, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.27, commercial 60-day bills 4.27, demand 4.31, cables 4.32, France demand 4.70, cables 4.76, Gold demand 8.39, cables 8.37. Market demand 8 1/2, cables 8 1/2. Government bonds steady, railroad bonds firm. Time loans steady, 6 per cent. Call money in fair demand; all rates 6. Bank acceptances 6.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

NEW YORK, New York—The Kansas City Southern Railway for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, reports a net profit after charges of \$1,022,647, compared with \$2,624,143 in 1917.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston bank statement shows cash in excess and in the Federal Reserve Bank of \$18,096,000, a decrease of \$197,000.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Monday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amer. Bond Sugar	87 1/2	87 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Amer. Can	52 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Amer. Car & Found.	127 1/2	132	125 1/2	131
Amer. Inter. Corp.	100 1/2	101 1/2	97	98 1/2
Amer. Locom.	86 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Amer. Smelters	71 1/2	72 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Amer. Sugar	120 1/2	121 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. T. & T.	102 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Woolen	111 1/2	115	110	112 1/2
Atchafalpa	157 1/2	159 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2
Anacostia	69 1/2	70 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
At. G. & W. I.	153 1/2	154 1/2	149	149
Bald Loco.	108 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
B. & O.	123 1/2	124 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Beth Steel B.	87 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
B. R. T.	28 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Can. Pac.	156 1/2	157 1/2	153 1/2	154 1/2
Can. Leather	103	104	100	101
C. M. & St. P.	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Chgo. & N. W.	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Corn. Products	81 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Crescent Steel	137 1/2	138 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2
Cuba Cane	27 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Cuba Cane	27 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Endicott-John	108 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Erie	16 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Gen. Electric	162 1/2	163 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/2
Goodrich	78 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Inspiration	62	63	60 1/2	61 1/2
Kennecott	37 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Marine	115	116 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Marine	48 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Max Motor	177 1/2	178 1/2	173 1/2	174 1/2
Mex. Pet.	32 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Mo. Pac.	29 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
N. Y. Central	73 1/2	74 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	33 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
No. Pac.	88 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Penn. R.	54 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	107 1/2	108 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Reading	79 1/2	80 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Rep. & Steel	90 1/2	91 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Rock. Is.	91 1/2	92 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Sinclair	55 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
So. Pac.	98 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Studebaker	106 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Texas C.	25 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Texas & Pacific	50 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Union Pacific	125 1/2	126 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
U. S. Food Prod.	82 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
U. S. Rubber	127 1/2	128 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
U. S. Steel	105 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Utah Copper	88 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Westinghouse	54 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Willamette	33 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Total sales	946,700			

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib. 4 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Lib. 5 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Lib. 6 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Lib. 7 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Lib. 8 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Lib. 9 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Lib. 10 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Lib. 11 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Lib. 12 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
City of Bordeaux 6 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
City of Lyons 6 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
City of Marseilles 6 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
City of Paris 6 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Un. King 5 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Un. King 6 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Un. King 7 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Un. King 8 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Un. King 9 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2

## NEW YORK CURB

	Open	High	Low	Last
Aetna, Exports	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Allied Packers	38	39	37	38
Am. Shipping	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Boone	25 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Boston Mfg.	78 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Caledonia	37	38	36	37
Columbia Graph	48	49	46	47
Gen. Motors	108 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Golden & Co.	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Emerson	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
Elk Basin	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
Federal Oil	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Hecla Mining	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Howe Sound	32 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Ind. Pack	39	40	38	39
Int. Petroleum	27	28	26	27
Junco	9	10	9	10
Kaiser	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Louisiana C.	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Merritt	22 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Midwest Refining	160	161	158	159
Nat. Am. L.	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
N. Y. Shipping	55 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Ona Oil	75	76	73	74
Ona Oil	75	76	73	74
Ona Oil	75	76	73	74
M. P. R.	20	21	19	20
Petroleum	40	41	39	40
Pressman Tire	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Queen Oil	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Salt Creek	50	51	49	50
Saunder Ref.	74 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Savoy	58 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Shawmut	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Shell Trans.	68 1/2	69 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Silver King	14	15	13	14
Sinclair	52 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
So. Am. Gold	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
Southwestern Prod.	24	25	23	24
Submarine Boat	15 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Texas Ranger	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Trans. Cont. Oil	4	5	4	5
United M. of Mex.	25	26	24	25
United States	24	25	23	24
United Verde Ext.	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
White Eagle	6	7	5	6
White Eagle Oil	23	24	22	23

## UNITED STATES TO HELP EUROPE

NEW YORK, New York—According to the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York, the United States faces an obligation that no other nation in history ever faced—that of supplying for some time to come the economic support of the world. In a book entitled "The World Tomorrow," which it has just prepared, the bank summarizes the situation confronting the United States as one in which it must supply practically all of Europe with food, goods, credit, and sympathy.

"To take the last of these first," says the bank, "sympathy of an intelligent and understanding kind is essential to the welfare of Europe during the early part of the reconstruction period, else the other three needs named will not be satisfied in the proper manner. A realization that Europe's condition is tragically altered from what it was five years ago, must govern our attitude in everything we do, for then we will be more ready to supply the goods and credit for Europe's upholding."

"These are the goods above all else that Europe needs, and that we can supply: Grain and provisions; machinery, railroad equipment and rolling stock; steel, iron, copper, and other metals; coal, wool, cotton and lumber. These goods are needed up to an unlimited amount."

## RUSH FOR COTTON GOODS CHECKED

Unsettled Conditions Generally Have Their Effect on Market, and Buyers Now Are Exercising Extreme Caution

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The violent fluctuations of the stock markets, the public resentment against the high living costs and the talk of government action, together with the present industrial unrest, as it was almost bound to do, and buying proceeded during the last week with extreme caution, or ceased altogether pending a clearer indication of what was to be the outcome of the present course of events.

There was nothing even faintly resembling a panic, but buyers were cautious and observed the very evident signals that no one could fail to read. They abandoned their mad rush for goods regardless of price. Manufacturers, on the other hand, rather encouraged a slackening in demand, claiming that reckless buying was detrimental to the mills as well as to the merchants.

## Manufacturers Cautious



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NATIONAL DOUBLES  
TOURNAMENT STARTS

McLoughlin and Bundy Win in  
First-Round Match as Do  
Williams and Washburn—  
Australians in Action Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEWTON, Massachusetts—California and New England scored triumphs in the opening day's play in the tennis tournament for the doubles championship of the United States, when the representatives of these two sections, M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy, and R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburn respectively, won their first-round matches on the Chestnut Hill courts of the Longwood Cricket Club Monday afternoon.

The Pacific Coast team eliminated W. E. Davis and H. V. D. Johns, winners of the western sectional tournament after a brilliantly played match, 6-1, 9-7, 4-6, 6-4. An intensely interested gallery watched the famous California court star and his veteran partner, Bundy, as they outplayed the fast western team, especially in the overhead department of the game. The match was rather slow and early developed into a lobbing contest, Davis and Johns appearing none too anxious to give their veteran opponents any opportunity to reach the net, where McLoughlin smashes only too often count as placements.

As it was, the Comet scored many points for his team with his "kills," while Bundy played a wonderful ground game. Throughout the match McLoughlin gave the impression of keeping some power in reserve, playing a safe game and placing as only his experience could direct. Davis and Johns covered their territory well, but were forced to cover it often. The former played a very good all-round game, making several remarkable "sets" of McLoughlin's drives, while his service held the former title holders down several times.

Johns appeared to have difficulty in getting his strokes working, only occasionally showing flashes of the brilliant tennis of which he is capable. His service was not good, while several points were dropped by his side owing to misjudgment. In the third set Davis started serving and won his game after it had gone to deuce on a well-placed shot and a net by Bundy. The latter then won on his service and each player continued to win on service until the score was four-all, when Davis again won his service after several sharp rallies had kept the game at deuce. Then the western team broke through on Bundy's serve when he presented them with a pair of double faults and won the set on a drive to McLoughlin, which he failed to return.

Winning on service was continued in the next set when Davis again started the play. McLoughlin followed with another win, his sharp cut to the unexpected bound of the ball bothered his opponents and he captured the game easily. The score was three-all when the California team broke through Johns' service and won on Bundy's. Davis managed to win his, making the set 5-4 when McLoughlin scored two points in his own service with his terrific cross-court drive and then after sending over a service ace for another point, he lobbed, and Johns returned it into the net giving the California team the set and match. Although McLoughlin had changed courts with Bundy, playing in the left-hand court where his specialty, the cross-court drive from the right deep into the service court of his opponent, was not available, he managed to score several points from his new position with the stroke of the opposite court. The point summary follows:

**FIRST SET**  
McLoughlin and Bundy  
2 4 4 2 4 3 1 4—33-6  
Davis and Johns 4 2 2 5 1 5 4 1—22-4

**SECOND SET**  
McLoughlin and Bundy  
4 4 5 4 3 2 0 4 1 6 2 4 5—33-9  
Davis and Johns 6 2 2 1 5 4 4 0 2 4 2 2 1—18-7

**THIRD SET**  
McLoughlin and Bundy  
3 4 2 4 2 5 1 4 2 2—32-4  
Davis and Johns 5 1 4 1 3 4 0 7 4—33-6

**FOURTH SET**  
McLoughlin and Bundy  
3 4 1 2 4 5 7 2 4—36-6  
Davis and Johns 5 2 4 2 5 2 3 2 4—33-4

Four sets were needed to decide the winner in the other doubles match of the round, that between Williams and Washburn and Ichika Kumazae and H. A. Throckmorton, which the former team finally won. Neither team played championship tennis although this match was considerably faster than the one on the other court, and the interest of the gallery was maintained by the lively rallies at the net.

The strokes of Kumazae, the Japanese star, had lots of speed and when they once got across the net repeatedly counted, but he had many nets scored against him and he did not display the ability at covering the ground which has characterized his playing previously. Washburn and Williams repeatedly scored points on cross-court shots down his alley, in which kind of shots the former especially started. Williams did not play his best tennis, being very erratic, although at times he displayed a dazzling variety of strokes and many difficult "sets." Again, when at the net with practically a whole court to place in, he would drive the ball into the net, or attempting a stop-volley shot he would fail to make the return.

Throckmorton played a fine game, his ground strokes being well under control and his backhand also in good form, while he repeatedly evoked applause from the gallery by his "sets." The New England team owe their victory in one way to their readiness

to make use of the openings presented when their opponents rushed the net, for several times Washburn drove the ball directly between Kumazae and Throckmorton for a tally or else lobbed deep to the baseline. The fine all-round work of the Washburn-Williams team at the net proved too stout a defense for the Middle States champions, and after winning the first three games of the fourth set they weakened and the local combination took the next three. Then they alternated on service until the score stood 6-all, when they broke through Kumazae's service, and then Williams tightened and won his for the set and match. The point score and summary follow:

**FIRST SET**  
Washburn and Williams  
0 4 4 1 1 4 4 4 0 4—29-6  
Kumazae and Throckmorton  
4 1 2 1 4 1 6 2 4 1—26-4

**SECOND SET**  
Washburn and Williams  
2 5 3 4 0 4 1 1 4—26-3  
Kumazae and Throckmorton  
4 3 7 1 4 2 4 4 6—35-6

**THIRD SET**  
Washburn and Williams  
4 0 4 5 6 4 4—27-6  
Kumazae and Throckmorton  
1 4 2 3 4 2 1—17-1

**FOURTH SET**  
Washburn and Williams  
1 1 1 4 4 2 4 4 4 2 4 6 7 5—50-8  
Kumazae and Throckmorton  
1 4 4 1 2 0 3 1 6 2 4 4 5—45-6

**UNITED STATES DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round**  
M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy, California Section, defeated W. E. Davis and H. V. D. Johns, Western Section, 6-1, 9-7, 4-6, 6-4.

W. M. Washburn and R. N. Williams, 2d New England Section, defeated Ichika Kumazae and H. A. Throckmorton, Middle States Section, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1, 8-6.

YEOMANRY WIN  
MILITARY CUP

Northamptonshire Defeats the  
18th Hussars by Margin of  
Three Points at Hurlingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—In spite of the rain-soaked ground, some good polo was seen in the final tie of the military cup tournament at Hurlingham on July 5. It had been expected that the Northamptonshire Yeomanry would win easily, as if the game had been played on the handicap they would have conceded no fewer than 10 goals. In the circumstances it was no disgrace for the eighteenth Hussars to be beaten by a margin of only 3 points, and they can be congratulated upon having put up an excellent fight. The lineup:

Northamptonshire Yeomanry—Lord Stalbridge, Col. Sir Charles Lowther, Maj. P. W. Nickalls, Capt. J. G. Lowther, back.

Eighteenth Hussars—Capt. F. S. Stobart, Capt. A. S. Mills, Brig.-Gen. A. E. W. Horton, Capt. W. Johnson, back.

Umpires—Maj. A. Duff and Maj. F. Blacker.

In the opening period the Yeomanry did the bulk of the attacking, but failed to score, and it was much the same in the next chukker. Once, however, the Hussars were able to break away, and General Harman, who was in splendid form all through, drove the ball up to Captain Stobart, who scored the first goal of the match. The third period was fairly evenly contested, but in the fourth Lord Stalbridge equalized. Sir Charles Lowther having made the opening, a fine shot by Captain Lowther took the Yeomanry to the front in the fifth period, this being followed by yet another goal by the same side. In the sixth chukker—only six were played—Sir Charles Lowther found the mark with a first-rate shot, and Northamptonshire Yeomanry won by 4 goals to 1. The cup was presented by Lord Valentia. All the winners did well, and General Harman and Captain Mills were best for the losers.

In the only game attempted at Ranelagh, owing to the soft state of the turf, Aldershot and the Scouts had a keen match. They were well matched, and the game very even, for at half-time, they had each scored twice. Afterward Aldershot secured the lead and hung on to it until nearly the end, when the Scouts drew level again, and the match ended in a tie of 4 goals all.

The lineup:

Aldershot—Lieut.-Col. H. G. M. Railston, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Dunbar, Brig.-Gen. J. Vaughan, D. S. O., Lieut.-Col. W. C. Winwood.

Scouts—J. F. Montagu, Maj. W. T. Miles, Brig.-Gen. D. F. Fitzgerald, Maj. the Hon. P. E. Guest.

ST. ANNE'S TOURNAMENT  
WON BY J. H. TAYLOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ST. ANNE'S ON SEA, England—J. H. Taylor, the mid-Surrey professional, won the recent golf tournament at St. Anne's on Sea, his score totaling 301. The match was notable for the threatened collapse of the senior school.

Taylor, Vardon, and Braid—ultimately Taylor was the only one of the three who maintained his reputation against the younger school—Mitchell, Ray, and Mayo. The scores:

1st & 2d 3d 4th Ttl.  
J. H. Taylor, Mid-Surrey 149 74 78 301  
A. Mitchell, Sonning 146 75 81 302  
Edward Ray, Oxshott 151 74 78 303  
C. H. Mayo, Burhill 146 75 79 300  
G. Gadd, Rochester 151 72 81 304  
Geo. Duncan, Hanger Hill 155 72 78 304  
Harry Vardon, Totterdean 154 72 78 304  
C. Hughes, Chester 154 76 75 305  
Alec Herd, Coombe Hill 152 76 77 305  
Howard Jones, Wimblesbury 153 74 82 307  
P. Robinson, Godalming 149 76 80 307  
T. Walton, Lytham and 154 77 77 308  
Jas. Braid, Walton Heath 153 74 81 308  
L. H. Ritchie, Worplesdon 154 79 80 309  
Tom Pernie, Turnberry 152 71 83 309  
A. Compton, Wharmston 159 75 77 311  
F. Leach, Northwood 153 80 78 311  
A. G. Kirby, Ashford Manor 151 81 79 311  
H. P. Jarman, Seasham 154 85 72 311  
R. Rainford, Reddish Vale 169 74 78 312

ATHLETES ON  
THE IMPERATOR

Thirty-Six Officers and Three  
Enlisted Men Return to the  
United States from France

NEW YORK, New York—When the United States naval transport Imperator docked here Sunday she brought back to this country 36 officers and three enlisted men, composing the members of the winning track and field team which represented the United States in the big inter-allied meet at Pershing Stadium last month. They were under the command of Col. J. H. Thompson, formerly of the one hundred and tenth infantry, who was sent for after his return to come to France to take charge of the athletic contests.

Nearly all of the men were the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre, or the Legion of Honor, in addition to other medals won in sports.

Among the athletes arriving were R. I. Simpson, of the University of Missouri, champion hurdler of the world; F. W. Kelly, of San Francisco, also a prize hurdler; C. W. Paddock, Pasadena, California, winner of the 100-meter and 200-meter dashes; Norman Ross, of Chicago, who Colonel Thompson says was the greatest swimmer in the world, and who won first every swim from 100 meters to 500 meters (during the war he was lieutenant in aviation, and has three German planes to his credit); E. B. Eagan, of Yale Sheffield Scientific School, the middleweight champion boxer; E. R. Caughey, of San Francisco, the winner of the shot put; Clinton Larsen, of Salt Lake City, winner of the high jump; Solomon Butler, of Dubuque College, Iowa, winner of the broad jump; R. L. Byrd, of Los Angeles, California, winner of the discus throw; Earl Eaby, of Chicago, winner of the 400-meter run, and Capt. W. H. Maloney, attached to the Post Office Commission, who was the coach for the American Army athletic team. Captain Maloney in civilian life is coach at Leland Stanford University.

CLEVELAND NOW  
IN THIRD PLACE

Victory Over New York Drops  
Latter Club to Last Place  
in the First Division

**AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING**

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	62	38	.620
Detroit	56	41	.577
Cleveland	55	43	.561
New York	52	43	.552
St. Louis	51	45	.531
Boston	45	51	.468
Washington	40	60	.400
Philadelphia	27	68	.284

**MONDAY'S RESULTS**  
Boston 1, St. Louis 9  
Cleveland 15, New York 9  
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 4  
Chicago 7, Washington 4

**GAMES TODAY**  
Detroit at Philadelphia  
Cleveland at New York  
St. Louis at Boston

## RED SOX DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Red Sox nosed out the St. Louis Browns, 1 to 0, Monday in a very interesting game featured by splendid pitching. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 6 0  
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1

Batteries—Pennock and Schang; Sothoron and Severid. Umpires—Owens and Connolly.

## CLEVELAND CLUB WINS, 15 TO 9

NEW YORK, New York—The Cleveland Indians won a slugging match from the New York Americans Monday, 15 to 9. A total of 28 hits was made by the two teams. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland.....2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 15—15 11 1  
New York.....4 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 1—9 13 1

Batteries—Barby, Meyers and O'Neill; Quinn, Odell and Ruel. Umpires—Morrissey and Hildebrand.

## DETROIT TIGERS WIN, 7 TO 4

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Detroit Tigers came from behind Monday, winning from the Philadelphia Athletics, 7 to 4. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit.....1 0 2 1 0 2 0 3 0—7 16 0  
Philadelphia.....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 7 2

Batteries—Dauss and Almsmith; Naylor, Kinney and Perkins. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

## CHICAGO WHITE SOX WIN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Chicago White Sox made a strong start Monday in their game with the Washington Americans, getting five runs in the first inning. The locals tried hard to even things with a ninth-inning rally, but the visitors won, 7 to 4. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago.....5 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 7—15 11 1  
Washington.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3—4 7 2

Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Harper, Zachary, Gill and Agnew. Umpires—Chill and Dineen.

ONLY TWO OWNERS  
ACCEPT INVITATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Following a five hours' conference here Monday the New York, Boston and Chicago American League Baseball club owners announced that they stood as one in the New York club v. B. Johnson controversy over Pitcher C. W. Mays. C. A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago club, said he believed that Mr. Johnson exceeded his authority as president of the American League in suspending Mays after he had been sold to the local team by the Boston club.

Only two club owners accepted the invitation to yesterday's meeting. C. A. Comiskey of Chicago and H. H. Frazee of Boston. B. F. Shibe of Philadelphia, P. C. Ball of St. Louis, and J. C. Dunne of Cleveland declined. No word was received from the Detroit and Washington owners.

At the request of Mr. Johnson's attorneys, the attorneys for the New York club have consented to an adjournment to Friday, Aug. 15, of the motion to make permanent the injunction granted by Justice Robert Luce. In view of the fact that the president of the league and other clubs did not attend this conference, which was called for the purpose of avoiding litigation and in the interest of the welfare of baseball, the majority of the directors of the league exercising their constitutional power have issued a call for a special meeting of the board to be held Thursday, Aug. 14.

PHIL NEER WINS  
TENNIS SINGLES

Takes Pacific Northwest Championship Title by Defeating  
Wallace Scott in Final Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Pacific Coast News Office  
ACOMA, Washington—Philip Neer, of Portland, Oregon, became the new Pacific northwest champion Saturday, when, in the finals of the Pacific northwest tournament, he defeated Wallace Scott of Tacoma. The tournament concluded Saturday evening with the presentation of trophies and cups. Neer is the youngest champion ever crowned in this part of the country, but, in spite of his years, plays with the steadiness of a veteran. He is young enough to enter the junior class and in this division also holds the northwest laurels, which he won several weeks ago in the junior tournament, held in Portland. Scott, whom he defeated, has been runner-up in the northwest meet for two years. Last year he lost out to Harry Breck of California in the finals.

In the struggle between Scott and Neer, Scott took the first set, but apparently got out of his game after that, and was consistently outplayed by Neer, who was at the top of his game in the third set, which he took, 6-1. The score was 5-7, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Sarah Livingston of Seattle, a former northwest champion, took the title away from Miss Mayme McDonald, also of Seattle. Miss McDonald had held it for two years. Miss Livingston has had a long career as a tennis star and played in fine form. Miss McDonald was also defeated in the doubles as well. Miss Livingston defeated Miss McDonald 6-4, 6-1.

The Seattle team, William Taylor and Robert Wabrausk, defeated the Tacoma team, Gerald Todd and Guy Flye, in the doubles. The Tacoma boys put up a great battle for the laurels, but lost by 6-2, 2-6, 9-7, 8-6.

Miss Livingston and Mrs. Bragdon of Seattle won the women's doubles title from Miss McDonald and Miss Shreiner of the same city. The score was 9-11, 6-1, 6-2.

In the mixed doubles event, the final match of the day, Mrs. J. C. Cushing of Oakland, California, and Robert Wabrausk defeated in straight sets Wallace Scott and Miss McDonald. Miss McDonald's stunning showed the effects of the two strenuous matches in which she had participated previously for the singles and doubles championships. A large gallery watched the finals, which were played under the most ideal conditions.

ONLY TWO GAMES  
IN THE NATIONAL

Phillies Defeat League Leaders  
5 to 3, While Pittsburgh Club  
Takes Game From Brooklyn

**NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING**

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	66	31	.680
New York	58	33	.637
Chicago	52	42	.553
Brooklyn	46	49	.484
Pittsburgh	46	50	.479
Boston	37	54	.410
Philadelphia	35	55	.388
St. Louis	33	59	.358

## MONDAY'S RESULTS

Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 2  
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 3

**GAMES TODAY**  
New York at Brooklyn

## PITTSBURGH CLUB WINS, 5 TO 2

BROOKLYN, New York—The Pittsburgh Nationals were victorious over the Brooklyn Nationals Monday, 5 to 2. All of the visitors' runs were scored in the fifth inning. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0—5 8 1  
Brooklyn.....1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 6 3

Batteries—Miller and Lee; Smith and M. Wheat. Umpires—Klem and Moran.

## PHILLIES WIN GAME, 5 TO 3

CINCINNATI, Ohio—After their recent brilliant playing, the Cincinnati Reds slipped a little Monday by losing to the Philadelphia Nationals, a trailing team. The score was 5 to 3. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0—5 9 3  
Cincinnati.....1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 5 0

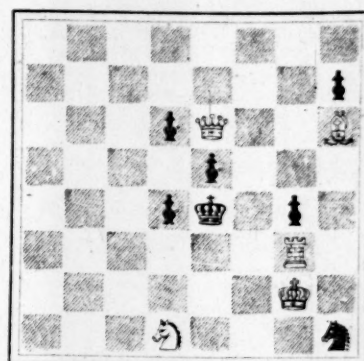
Batteries—Rixey and Adams; Eller, Laque and Rariden. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

## BETHLEHEM IN THE GAME

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Saturday)—The Bethlehem Steel Football Club and the Stockholm team played a tie game today. It was the first contest in which the Americans have participated in Sweden. The score was two goals each. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the game.

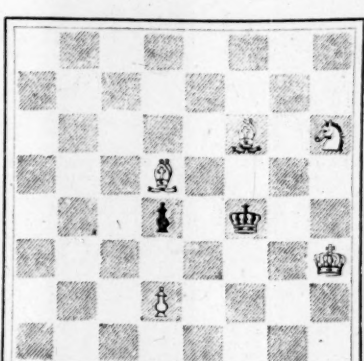
## CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 77  
By Lenox F. Beach  
Original  
Black 7 pieces



White 5 pieces  
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM NO. 78  
By S. Loyd  
Black 2 pieces



White 5 pieces  
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

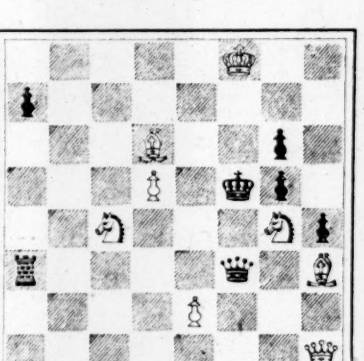
## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 75. R-Kt3  
No. 76. 1. Kt-B7 KxP  
2. Q-B5ch K-Q5  
3. Q-B4ch BxP  
4. Kt-B6ch B-B3  
5. QxBeh Kt-Q5  
6. Kt-Q7  
Prob. Comp. B-Kt2  
G. Heathcote

## PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An example of a direct White Knight battery with an indirect Black Queen mixed battery in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By F. Mazel  
Black 7 pieces



White 5 pieces  
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

## NOTES

The Omaha (Nebraska) Chess Club recently defeated Lincoln, Nebraska, by the score of 17-12. The former team was represented by Dr. Hunt, Coyle, Williams, Dodge, Fort, and Ohman. The latter by Swearingen, Leslie and Prof. Hinman, Engberg, Le Rossignol, and Rasmussen.

Two of the last three correspondence tournaments conducted by La Stratégie (France) have been won by M. A. Seminario of Nice, while the other fell to Dr. Gobeau of Paris. The scores in the Bristol and Clifton Chess Club, England, tournament were as follows:

Club	Won	Lost	Drew
S. W. Vivesch	12	3	1
H. L. Crawford	11	4	1
B. Birch	8	5	3
H. Pinkerton	6	6	4
G. E. Caple	7	8	1
A. King	5	7	4
H. Parsons	6	8	2
P. Merrick	6	9	2
J. Templar	2	12	2

In a four-cornered match recently played at Berlin E. D. Bogoljuboff and A. S. Seleznieff (Russia) with the scores of five and three respectively, captured first and second places while R. Reti (Austria) and the German Spielmann tied for last place at two points each.

Mr. R. J. Longwill of the Glasgow Chess Club, Scotland, recently presented the club with the silver cup obtained by three successive wins in the West of Scotland championships.

The following game is an excellent example of the Bishop's Gambit:

White	Black
1. P-K4	1. P-K4
2. P-KB4	2. P-K4
3. B-B4	3. P-Q4
4. PxP	4. Q-R5ch
5. K-B3	5. B-Q3
6. Kt-KB3	6. Q-R1
7. Kt-B3	7. B-K3
8. P-Q4	8. B-KK5
9. Kt-Q4	9. KtXP
10. KtXBeh	10. Kt-K5
11. B-K5ch	11. P-Kt2
12. B-K5ch	12. Kt-Kch
13. P-B4	13. PxB
14. BxKt	14. KtXK5
15. KtXK5	15. QxPch
16. QxPch	16. K-Q2
17. R-K	17. K-B2

## FENWAY PARK

Today at 3:15  
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS  
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1696

PENN FOOTBALL  
COACHES MEET

Red and Blue Mentors Are  
to Gather at Head Coach  
Folwell's Farm This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—With the best football prospects in years, the University of Pennsylvania board of coaches will meet this week at Mulliken, New Jersey, the farm of Head Coach R. C. Folwell. He has called a conference, and assistants W. M. Hollenback, A. R. Miller, and W. H. Wharton will attend. Lawson Robertson, who has looked after the condition of the Red and Blue athletes for the last few years, will also be present.

Captain D. B. Bell, who served with distinction in the University Base Hospital, No. 20, has been practicing on Franklin Field for the last 10 days, and other star candidates out include R. D. Little, the big tackle who went from a private States air service in the sixth division; and H. Miller, Penn's star end of two seasons ago. It is understood that formal practice will start about Sept. 8.

H. H. Light, the sterling halfback of 1917, has spent the summer on Coach Folwell's farm and has been keeping in condition by driving a tractor. He will join Captain Bell in light workouts at the field in about a week. This is to be a comeback year in football at Penn, and with few exceptions every varsity man has seen war service, and many of them in front-line positions.

Unusual efforts are being made to put Franklin Field in fine shape for the gridding season. Maj. M. J. Pickering, graduate manager, formerly of the United States air service in the second division, and for the first time since the war, the historic athletic field looks itself. With baseball, football, soccer, and military drills there were few blades of grass on the field when Major Pickering returned.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE CHALLENGE"  
BY EUGENE WALTERSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

"The Challenge," by Eugene Walter, presented by the Selwyn Theatre, New York City, evening of Aug. 5, 1919. The cast:

Harry Winthrop.....	Holbrook Blinn
Mary Winthrop.....	Glendening
A Nurse.....	Ruth Benson
Richard Putnam.....	Allan Dinehart
Mrs. Bemis.....	George Lawrence
Mrs. Mother.....	Louise Macintosh
William Mather.....	Wilson Reynolds
John Shandy.....	Ben Johnson
A Police Reporter.....	Charles A. Selton
Copy Reader.....	Fred Karr
Harry Day.....	Leonard Doyle
Taylor Warren.....	Hallet Thompson
Reddy Smith.....	Frank Torrey
A Telephone Editor.....	C. M. Van Cleave
Andrew Bemis.....	William T. Morgan
John Hayes.....	David Landau
Tony Bertolini.....	Vici Iouelli

NEW YORK, New York.—Mr. Walter's new drama, obviously inspired by the social unrest of today, sets forth the process by which Richard Putnam, radical, is made by Harry Winthrop, capitalist, by one means and another, to believe himself mistaken in his viewpoint. Putnam is first seen as an actor recovering his sight at a French hospital. Winthrop, war industries board member, wealthy exponent of patriotism, a sturdy example of the Nation's capitalistic strength, leaves his sister Mary to hear her fiancé, Dick, in an admirably written speech, explain why he intends, back home, to fight the system of society which "manipulates men and women as marionettes to its bidding."

## Radicalism vs. Domesticity

Act I shows the Winthrop living room, where the maid begs Putnam to persuade her husband, Bemis, late of the great war, to quit talking violence from every house-top but his own, and come back to the support of his family. She, like Mary, doesn't know or care what the social unrest means, beyond the distressing fact that it compels her to weep: "I want my man." Mary, however, the same words to Dick, but Dick has work more important to do than getting married. The intelligence of the radical party in that manufacturing city must continue the bitterly criticized task of helping to lead the proletariat up out of the gutter, and the inevitable break between the pair is foreshadowed. It is Winthrop who owns The Globe, which Dick, its editor, wants to buy for the radicals. Winthrop might have paraphrased a famous saying, "My whole paper for a wedding present, but not one line for the dirty rabble." Shandy, old-school politician, predicts success for the radicals in the coming election and urges Winthrop to use his sister's affection for Putnam to win Putnam away from the Socialist cause.

## A Newspaper Office

Then, through the kaleidoscopic lens of a fair representation of a newspaper local room on election night, Hoffman, Socialist, is seen as he is swept into the Governor's chair. Winthrop's discovery that Putnam has been at the same time the editor of his conservative newspaper and the guiding hand of the Socialist committee of seventy, precipitates a stirring scene in which Dick holds to his convictions despite the entreaties of Winthrop and Mary.

Back at the Winthrops, the brother waxes poetical, trying to make Dick see that the sheep he is leading will one day turn as wolves and rend their shepherd. Dick fails to see it, and tells Mary he must have his freedom. She grants it, saying that she understands just how he feels about it. Winthrop, in order to save her happiness by bringing Dick back to her, connives with Shandy to buy Hoffman away from his people.

The cunning capitalist plan succeeds. "Yes, Mr. Winthrop, every man in that legislature will keep to the schedule we set tonight, like a lot of trained monkeys," Hoffman disappears. Before the committee of 70 Dick faces the charge of dealing with Winthrop to doublecross the proletariat; and he is read out of the party, without being. Dick reminds him that Winthrop told him that after he was read he could come back to the Winthrop pasture. Dick says: "But I can't go, I can't go."

## What of Good Drama?

Permitted by the playwright to be consistent, he never would have gone. Yet back Mr. Walter forces Dick, and as the curtain falls there he stands, his "eyes open again," this time to the "fallacy of socialism." Mary by his side, Winthrop waiting from the distance. And perhaps one asks: What's Dick going to do when, some day, he remembers just how far Winthrop stooped to pull him down? And since when has it been possible to balk even an unjust cause by wrong, or to found happiness, which supposedly is something good, upon wrong?

This is the first of what will probably prove to be a deluge of plays attempting to dramatize the world's social unrest; and it would probably be best to consider such pieces in two lights: Are they good drama? Do they play fair with the various classes concerned in that unrest?

What constitutes good drama is open to as varied definition as holismism. Brunetiere says it is this: Archer and Jones insists it is a reconciliation of the two. All three might say that Mr. Walter here has written some good drama. There are scenes which throw one of us living on the stage to struggle against the prejudices and malevolence of those around him. Dick is certainly "up against" those Jones assumed affection for that expression of antagonistic persons, circumstances, fortune; and the audience clearly sees his physical, mental, and spiritual reaction to them. There is a clash of will against will, of affection against conscience and

duty. Individual happiness is balanced against better fortune for the mass. And in the unfolding of Dick's struggle against what Mr. Walter pleases to consider insurmountable obstacles, there is sufficient suspense and crisis to hold the interest of an average audience throughout.

The audience, doubtless, will decide that Mr. Walter tried his best to play fair with capitalists, politicians, Socialists, and modern woman. For two acts the Socialists are in the ascendant. The rest of the way they slide rapidly down hill. At the end they are sadly ditched. But, and here is the weakness of Mr. Walter's argument, the capitalists are left just as reprehensible as ever. The Socialist auditor has every reason to go home, remembering only the pro-socialism speeches and the periphery of the capitalist. The anti-Socialist has just as much reason to crow, if he can forget, and very likely he can, the bad light in which the capitalist stands when the last curtain falls. As for the modern woman, she will feel justifiable antipathy toward Mr. Walter, for the two women he has pictured in this play glory in the confession that they know nothing of modern problems, and are not supposed to.

## As to Playing Fair

In a way Mr. Walter plays fair with the Socialists, and in another he does not. He gives the red flag ample chance to wave in many speeches, but perhaps he draws on prejudice rather than fact when he assumes that all Socialists wear soiled collars, that should they come into power respectable women would not be safe even in their own homes, that the right and left Socialists will believe equally in the efficacy of violence, that their leaders may be bought, that their rank and file is ready on the slightest circumstantial evidence and without trial to condemn those leaders as traitors, and that the average returned soldier is blinded against law and order by the radical activities he has seen elsewhere.

Meanwhile is Mr. Walter not more than fair to the capitalist, who not only wins, but by some playwright's license he is absolved from blame for making his victory possible by some of the very corruption which helps to give socialism a reason for existence? At the end he remains an eminently virtuous man. And the Socialist? If he is an intellectual, he has been merely a mistaken fanatic whose true place is not the forum before the people, but the parlor sofa beside Capital's pretty but empty-pated sister. And if he is of the common people, he is everything that is distasteful to a man who has money in the bank.

Probably the actors care as little about these things as Mary does. Mr. Dinehart from first to last backs action with thought, and when required expresses emotion, the tugger of one set of thoughts against another, without superfluous means. Mary might well have loved this Dick, and the people might well have followed him. Mr. Blinn's part does not, like Mr. Dinehart's, center the whole interest of the play; but he makes Winthrop sufficiently a man of wealth to strengthen the contrast of this character with Dick's. Mr. Blinn finds no difficulty in playing with a hard finish or a light touch, as required. Miss Glendinning has a thankless task as Mary. She took the role at short notice, and on the whole her work is as charming as anyone's could be in that character; with the exception that no matter how inspired the character, she might reserve the right to speak its lines with some fluidity. Ben Johnson can always be relied upon for strong work, and George Lawrence does an excellent bit, vivid and moving, as the maid. Charles A. Selton looks, acts, and talks like a reporter.

The piece is staged with a fine eye to scene and ensemble effect. The Winthrop living room looks like a place worth living in. The newspaper office scene goes with proper speed and the committee of 70 scene is an interesting example of the skillful handling of crowds.

## AMERICAN NOTES

Robert Mantell is to restore "Julius Caesar" to his repertory this season, and will give occasional performances as Jacques in "As You Like It," with Miss Genevieve Hamper as Rosalind and Fritz Lieber as Orlando. Miss Hamper and Mr. Lieber will appear occasionally at Wednesday matinees in "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Mantell will appear in the pieces he has been acting during the past few seasons: "The Merchant of Venice," "King Lear," "Macbeth," "Othello," "Richard III," "Louis XI," and "Richelieu."

Wendell Phillips Dodge and Willy Posany have formed a corporation to produce plays and manage theaters, and they will start to work at once on their first offering, to be made in New York in October, an elaborate production of a drama in three acts, with nine scenes, entitled "Esther," by Baroness Leonie de Souilly.

The report of the financial committee of the Y. M. C. A., recently published, included among other items, \$14,000,000 expended in providing theatrical entertainment for the troops in the United States and abroad. Ninety-seven thousand concerts, attended by 43,000,000 people, cost \$1,156,767. Free motion pictures, shown in the home training camps, cost \$2,328,271. For motion pictures shown to the troops overseas \$1,066,757 was spent; \$850,969 was spent in providing some 34,000 concerts for the overseas troops.

"Petroleum Prince," a comedy by Richard Barry, is to be produced by Marc Klaw.

AMALGAMATING ART  
AND LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Under which King, Bezonian?" is the question which long years ago was put to the American musicians. To be literal, the question took another form. The musicians were asked whether they preferred to be ranked as artists or as artisans. And, from self-interest, with the notable exception of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, they decided that they would be artisans, with the assurance of good pay, rather than artists. But even this is not, perhaps, sufficiently explicit.

Briefly, then, there came a moment when the rank and file of the American musical profession, and more particularly those of them who played in concert and theater orchestras, formed a union. Standing alone at first, it had, to be sure, some influence. But it was thought that if it could induce Federated Labor to admit it to its organization, it might acquire much more. Labor, for a time at least, looked somewhat coldly, if not with disfavor, on the idea of allowing eccentrics like fiddlers and harpists to affiliate with real, true blue sons of toil. But, at last, the pertinacity of the musicians gained its end. And now, as we all know, the M. P. U. (The Musical Mutual Protective Union) forms part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor.

Most musicians of high standing in America, however, regretted what by the mass was thought a victory. They had not taken kindly to the original unionization, which, to them, seemed a sacrifice of dignity. But, willy-nilly, they had had to join the ranks. For what could concert-masters, conductors and virtuosi do without orchestras? And their becoming members of the union had been made a condition of their being allowed to earn their livelihood.

## Drawbacks of Affiliation

If they were willing (but they are not), many conductors could tell unpleasant stories of the inner workings of the M. P. U.; of the gradual increases in wages—for they should no longer be called fees or salaries—which have been demanded by their followers; and of the trouble they had had, as an inevitable consequence, in covering the cost of performances.

They might also grow eloquent if you asked them, privately, for their opinion of an old by-law of the union, forbidding even members to begin to earn their bread by their playing till they had "qualified" by a six months' residence in the Land of Liberty. Many of us may not have forgotten how this concert-master and that flautist were for a time debarred, however great may have been their reputation in foreign capitals, from joining orchestras. It seemed doubtful now and then whether even non-unionized artists who were famous the world over would be tolerated in America. But, perhaps fearing to push by-laws to extremes, in exceptional cases the M. P. U. relented.

## "Art Is One"—in Practice

In the meantime (whether wisely or unwisely, who can say?) thousands of musicians, once classed as artists, had deliberately affiliated themselves with artisans. And by so doing they had gained much power and pelf, though art, as art, may not have gained so greatly.

Now artisans and hand workers have rights. And, before banding themselves together in a union, thousands of musicians had most certainly real wrongs. Yet, had the musicians held aloof from the American Federation of Labor, and, with others, like actors, authors, sculptors, painters, architects, and perhaps journalists, formed a great Artists' Federation, would they not have prospered? They would not have prospered? They would not have prospered? They would at least have won deep and wide sympathy. As things now stand, there appears to be no very close and strong relationship between the ambitions and ideals of artisans and those of artists. All are human, to be sure, and all long for happiness; but the printer, the weaver, and the trainman would scarcely define happiness in the same way as the painter and the composer do.

Nor, in the cases of the actor and the musician, is the struggle of the kind as in the instance of the average so-called workman. It is less a conflict with oppressive, organized Capital, than with capricious and, at times, arbitrary managers—who are not always millionaires.

## Artists' Entanglements

It is said that, as an outcome of differences between actors and managers, that the actors of America (or those of them who belong to the Actors Equity Association) may before long be as rigidly amalgamated with the American Federation of Labor as the plumbers and the bricklayers have been. Should they, of their free will or otherwise, decide, like the musicians, to become technically artisans, many may come to regret the fact. By so doing they may in the long run find themselves at the mercy of an organization which, as to its habits, training, purposes, and ideals, is utterly foreign to them. It may—must—affect their individualities. It may force them to espouse quarrels in which they have no interest.

Moreover (and this point should be remembered), it may compel them to offend the greatest factor in their lives, the playing public. At the bidding of a Labor walking delegate, they may have to strike. (After this article was written a strike was actually called in New York.) Performances (which thousands and tens of thousands of their patrons may have paid money to enjoy) will be liable to postponement because this group

of artisans or that group of bricklayers have grievances. Their whole business, their whole art, may be compromised.

The Actors Equity Association, as it was organized, might have served as a model to all self-respecting artists anxious to defend themselves without injury to their employers or their patrons. Their motto, culled from the sage Marcus Aurelius, is in itself a fine program:

"Love the art, poor as it may be, which thou hast learned, and be content with it, making thyself neither the tyrant nor the slave of any man." There is nothing unreasonable, or outrageous, in actors insisting on payment such as the M. P. U. have secured for their work at rehearsals. Their contracts have been acknowledged to be fair by some of the theater managers. But they could get all they required, in time, without marring their own cause irreparably in that of the incomparably more powerful and aggressive Labor people. If they would join hands with their many fellow artists, and leave the adhesion of professionals of all kinds, including teachers, they might attain soon to an influence such as they could not hope to win by allowing themselves to be classed as artisans.

If hand workers can league themselves to defend their special interests, why should not artists, writers, clerks, teachers, and store employees? Not for the sake of stirring up unrest—not even to antagonize either Capital or Labor, but to defend their own rights, which are not all logically known as Labor (are not all rich and poor Americans equally laborers?) but to protect themselves, both peaceably and sensibly, against oppression and injustice at the hands of organized "Labor" or organized Capital.

The example of the French Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers proves how efficient at least one great league of artists can be made without unfairness.

The time may have come when, in the United States and elsewhere, the classless artists and plain citizens of every kind, who are not hand workers in the same sense as plumbers and bricklayers, or capitalists, like the Morgans and the Rockefellers, must get together resolutely and, with fixed purposes, and organize under their own leaders, independently, in separate groups, unions, or associations, (which might later be more or less tightly inter-federated or be crushed into insignificance).

In England and in France, quite recently, the so-called "middle classes" and the "bourgeois" have begun to organize.

The final aim of all alike, whether they be artists, thinkers, tinkers, or capitalists, should be the merging of all classes in one great and rational human brotherhood, with cooperation, on the broadest plan, as its foundation.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The Red Dawn," by Thomas Dixon, which opened at the Thirty-Ninth Street Theater on the evening of Aug. 6, has little about it worthy of commendation, except that as a play it exhibits here and there a skillful setting forth of present public questions and that as a performance it exhibits some zealous and serious acting. The author's intention in preparing the piece was, if one were willing to think so, merely to bring upon the stage a radical Socialist and a Bolshevik and hold them up to contempt. But his intention may just as well have been, from all appearances, to bring upon the stage three or four young women trained to do some unseemly dancing and hold them up to admiration. The author is much inclined to the expression of satire, and his picture of a happy community of Socialists converted into a camp of Bolshevik conspirators by the logic of their doctrines was to a certain extent a successful study in irony. But again and again the irony turned against the playwright, because if his economic argument held water, his dramatic argument was very leaky. Too often for a good artistic outcome, the audience instead of being impressed were amused, and reacted to the situations with flitting. After all is said, note should be made of the work of DeWitt C. Jennings in the character of Stanton, the Red leader, and of Edward Emery as Zorin, the Russian Bolshevik emissary.

Miss Grace George is to open her season at the Vanderbilt Theater in "She Would and She Did," a comedy by Mark W. Reed. The cast includes John Cumberland and Miss Cora Witherspoon.

"A Regular Feller," a farce by Mark Swan, which is said to devote the whole evening to the humors of motoring, is the new offering at the Cort Theater. The cast includes Ernest Glendinning, James H. Bradbury, Edwin Holt, and Miss Charlotte Granville.

A. L. Erlanger, F. Ziefeld Jr., and Charles B. Dillingham have formed a company for the management of theaters in several of the larger cities of the United States. It is expected that they will soon begin financing the construction of new theaters in Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York.

When George C. Tyler presents "A Young Man's Fancy" in New York in September, Philip Merivale and Miss Jeanne Eagels are to play the leading roles. John T. McIntyre wrote the play and Josef Urban is making the scenery.

Brien's "La Robe Rouge" is to be given an American production this season by Henry Neagle.

"MIRIAM" AT GREEK  
THEATER, BERKELEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office

"Miriam, Sister of Moses," a Biblical drama in five acts, by Constance Smedley Armfield and Maxwell Armfield, presented for the first time anywhere, under the direction of Samuel J. Hume, at the Greek Theater, University of California, Berkeley, California, Aug. 1 and 2, 1919. The cast:

Miriam, sister of Moses.....	Ruth St. Denis
Moses.....	Ted Shawn
Zipporah, wife of Moses.....	Jessica Davis
Handmaid to Zipporah.....	Marie Louise Myers
Korah, Prince of Israel.....	Malcolm Morley
Aaron, high priest of Israel.....	A. F. Blanks
Dathan.....	Gilmer Brown
Abiram.....	Walter C. Plunkett
Joshua.....	Howard Miller
Bezaleel, a craftsman.....	Willard Hall
Aholiab, a craftsman.....	Harold A. Black
Phineas.....	Charles Birnbaum
An Egyptian.....	Frederick McConnell
A Levite.....	John E. Skaff
The Cloud.....	Doris McEntyre

## The Pillar of Fire

Jean Campbell Macmillan

Israelites, Priests, Maidens, Dancers, etc.

BERKELEY, California.—For two nights Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn and their company have brought to the Greek Theater interested multitudes to see them in the biblical play "Miriam, Sister of Moses." Some of the spectators came merely out of curiosity to see Miss St. Denis in a new rôle, others to see a biblical play, and some who were her ardent admirers; but all were held there in rapt attention while the Bible story of Miriam was retold. Mrs. Armfield has developed the story in a rounded five-act drama that reflects something of the Greek dramatic form, and proving that form to be eminently adapted to modern community expression in drama, was handled with authority. Mrs. Armfield's dignified blank verse is in harmony with the subject.

## Miss St. Denis' Work

Miss St. Denis proved herself an artist, an actress as interesting, perhaps, as any who have appeared on the classic stage of Berkeley's outdoor theater. She is gifted with a voice of unusual quality and a superbly responsive physique. The present writer, watching her, could not remember having seen half a dozen of the leading actresses of America, indeed of Europe who could surpass her in natural grace or individual appeal. Her performance was a revelation. It had been said that Miss St. Denis was too ambitious—that the Greek Theater demanded more than simply a dancer, no matter how great, could give; but now the question is, what next? There is unlimited material for her powers and we hope to see her soon in other vehicles for her talents.

The success of the performance resulted from a combination of favorable elements. The dramatic qualities of the play. The Greek Theater itself provided an opportunity for spectacle, which would have been lost had it been presented elsewhere. The superb chorus under the direction of Frederick Alexander, one of the first choir directors in the country, and the orchestra under the direction of Louis Horst, Miss St. Denis' own musical director, provided two facts to which the production owes much of its success. Above all, the music itself, composed by Prof. E. G. Stricklen of the University of California, was well suited to the piece doing much to accent the emotional values of the story.

The various dance elements and processions under the direction of Ted Shawn gave to the production a decorative quality and movement which were among its chief assets. The costumes especially designed by Maxwell Armfield added their quota of distinct value. All these elements welded together under the general direction of Samuel J. Hume gave the production a unity and finish in mechanical details seldom seen in productions of this size.

## Many Assisting Factors

In great performances of former years the parapet of the theater has been cluttered with spot lights and operators, but with Mr. Hume's new system of lighting installed now for the first time, the problem of lighting the theater has at last been adequately solved. The lighting effect received was well merited applause but they were always subservient to the action; inevitable but unobtrusive, a delight to the eye and a marvel to the onlooker. The university may well be congratulated on its talented young director of the Greek Theater.

The presentation may be regarded as a product of the University of California. The students provided human mass effects such as the passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites and in other ways supported the experienced players who took the principal parts. Many of the students, again, worked together to make the costumes after Mr. Armfield's, which were original and brilliant in color and worked out with an eye to the gray background. Mr. and Mrs. Armfield and Mr. Alexander belong to the faculty of the summer session of the university; Professors Stricklen and Hume are on the permanent staff.

When we realize that Mr. Shawn, in the part of Moses, was attempting a speaking part for the first time, it is only fair to say that he should be congratulated on having done such an excellent piece of work. One could have wished that he had been cast in a part that did not demand a maturity of voice and feeling which only long experience can give. Jessica Davis Nahl, as Zipporah, gave an altogether delightful performance of an ungrateful part.

Malcolm Morley, Gilmer Brown and Frederic McConnell, all of them actors of the best type, developed by the new school, gave vigorous, clear cut portrayals of the characters assigned to them.

The following synopsis of scenes will suggest, perhaps better than an

attempted description, the stately power and large sweep of the play:

Act 1. The Wilderness. The Israelites are seen coming up from the shores of the Red Sea. Miriam, sister of Moses, prophesies the defeat of the Egyptians, and Moses and Aaron appear. The troubles in the camp, however, begin, and an Egyptian is thrown out, while Miriam, infuriated at the cowardly disobedience of Israel's leaders, herself assembles the women and children, and at their head revives all her dance and leads them out into the wilderness.

Act 2. The Wilderness. Moses is now upon Sinai, receiving the tables of the law. Aaron and Miriam, faced by a rebellious people, give them the Golden Calf, hoping thus to keep them in control. The mob gets the upper hand, and Moses returns to find instead of a sanctified people, the Baal orgies. He breaks the tables of the law and dashes down with Joshua to the massacre.

Act 3. Before Moses' Tent in the Wilderness. Zipporah (Moses' Midianite wife) is now installed in his tent. Her father is High Priest of Baal and Zipporah and her husband are secret worshippers of Baal. Phineas discovers an image of the calf and hides it above Moses' dais. Moses enters. He is keeping the whole camp in suspense, for the law is broken and he is utterly downcast. To him Miriam comes, and, while showing her distrust and jealousy of Zipporah, gives Moses new strength and hope, so that he ascends again on Sinai for the second tables of the law. Zipporah defies Miriam, and Miriam discovers the idol over Moses' bed.

Act 4. Before the Tabernacle. The tabernacle is now erected, and the craftsmen Bezaleel and Aholiab rejoice in its beauty. They also tell of the murmurings in the camp, through Miriam's jealousy of Zipporah and her accusations of Moses' weakness toward heathenry. Now evidence of Baal worship in Moses' household comes, and finally Miriam defies Moses on the threshold of the sanctuary.

Act 5. The Desert. Miriam is cast out in the desert, on account of the plague of leprosy. She overhears the plotting of disloyal Israelites and makes her supreme sacrifice for Moses. The play ends with the procession of the virgins and the priests, who, in the last moment of the play, discover the result of her sacrifice.

THE PAGEANT OF  
LAKE MINNETONKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

"The Pageant of Lake Minnetonka," presented on the Commons, Excelsior, Minnesota, July 30, Aug. 1, 2, 4, 1919. The cast:

Keewah.....	Hazel Jamison
Hiawatha.....	Helen Jamison
Hiawatha's wife.....	Clarence Schiele
Father Hennepin.....	Robert L. Towler
Spirit of Lake Minnetonka.....	Mrs. Frank T. Heffelfinger
Indians, settlers, Civil War soldiers, dancers.....	

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—A rather forceful proof of interest in and around Minneapolis in the community drama was the presentation of two pageants here during the week of July 28. For on the evening of the final performance by the Civic Players of Minneapolis of their pageant, "Swords and Plowshares," on the steps of the Art Institute, more than 1500 performers offered "The Pageant of Lake Minnetonka" only a few miles away, presenting in the form of an outdoor spectacle the history of the lake and of the village of Excelsior.

As background for the action there had been selected a slope of green sward that was bordered on either side by the lake waters, across which sailed the Indians in their canoes and the French voyagers. Effort at retelling history in pageant form appears to give more satisfactory results than the attempt to set forth a theme through the medium of a pageant. The history type tends to be more dramatic. Symbolism, so deeply misused in offerings of this sort, was happily subordinate in the lake pageant, making its appearance only in the dances which bound together the episodes, and in a tableau showing the Spirit of Lake Minnetonka surrounded by attendants.

Willard Dillman, author of the pageant, told his story in four episodes. Unquestionably, the most effective was the Indian episode, following the spoken prologue. Some hundred adults and children were used in this scene, and the values of grouping and color were well worked out. The wooming of the Indian girl, Keewah, the tying of the sash around her waist, and the arrival of Hiawatha and Minnehaha led up to a climax in which the French were seen approaching in a barge. Only slightly less effective was the placing of an Indian rider on a white horse on the knoll that formed the background, the figure standing out in strong relief against the blue sky.

More familiar material went into the other episodes. The second scene showed the arrival of the first settlers in their primitive schooners, the raising of the cabins, and the founding of the town. Dred Scott and the Civil War period figured in the third episode, and the fourth drew its subject from the recent war, and ended with the singing by all of the national anthem. The proceeds of the pageant are to be used toward a community clubhouse in honor of the men of the village who went to war. Credit for the good stage direction of the spectacle is due to C. G. Stevens and Miss Beatrice L. Thurston. The Women's Club of Lake Minnetonka, sponsor of the pageant, which, it is felt, gave expression to a united community.

## AT REHEARSAL

Learn by Rehearsing

Mme. Bertha Kalich proposes a new solution of the problem of giving young players a training in a variety of parts in this day of one-play theatrical companies. The proposition simply is that Mme. Kalich's players, while on tour, shall rehearse a new play at frequent intervals, and prepare it as carefully, so far as characterization, line memorizing, and stage business is concerned, as if it were to be given a public performance. In two or three of the larger cities performances are to be given to audiences composed of persons who will be selected as probably having an interest in dramatic experiment, and in the training of youthful talent. Such a program should be of considerable value to the young player, though at first sight the proposal to learn to act by rehearsing may have in it something of the Spartan quality of recommending young poets to compose for the wastebasket. Then there was Capt. Robert Marshall's unforgettable apprenticeship for a journalist; that he should write for five years with invisible ink.

## An Actors' Forum

A few weeks ago, when playing in Boston with "A Voice in the Dark," William B. Mack, in the course of a conversation about acting, spoke of his pleasant memories of the five years of rehearsals which he spent in Mrs. Fiske's Manhattan Theater Company. "They were more like forum meetings than rehearsals," said Mr. Mack. Thus rehearsals may, under the best circumstances, become a pleasant means for the advancement of the player's art instead of the drudgery that this preparatory period is usually considered to be. Otis Skinner is of the type of leading player who makes rehearsals of interest and value to his players because of his own intense pleasure in perfecting a performance.

## Character Study

One element of acting depends rather largely upon conscientious rehearsal: characterization. A good deal of downright hard work goes into the composition of a well-rounded character study by a player of repute. In fact, one may say that they became players of repute in no little measure because they have been willing to take all the time and trouble necessary to perfect their characterizations. Miss Laurette Taylor acknowledged that her Jenny in "Happiness" was a composite study of at least 25 errand girls. What Miss Taylor was after was not a collection of photographic details, but a sense of the whole of Jenny, an insight into the mental life of a poorly paid milliner's apprentice with an ambition to rise in the world. Harry Lauder spends months on the preparation of each of the characters that sing and talk in his programs; surely he is concerned not with how he may score this or that superficial theatrical point, but with the thoughts and emotions of the characters he is to represent.

## Another Attitude

Some well-known members of the acting profession have a frank distaste for rehearsals. In this they have a distinguished exemplar in Edwin Booth, who often declined to practice his repertory with the stock companies he appeared with as visiting star. Booth's stage manager traveled ahead to each new city and rehearsed the company in advance, working out the stage business clearly so that each player would be in the place where Booth expected to find him at the emphatic points in the action. For contrast, consider the attitude of E. H. Sothern, who holds careful rehearsals to perfect every detail of a performance. Mr. Sothern is particularly conscientious about rehearsing bits of stage business that involved the use of properties. It is said that he will not use a new pen in a scene without rehearsing it.

## Rehearsing Until Ready

Before "The Blue Bird" was presented at the Art Theater, Moscow, upward of 150 rehearsals were held. Upon being asked what made he followed in preparing a new production, Constantine Stanislavski, proprietor of the theater, replied: "We rehearse until the play is ready." In this attitude there is significant comment on the custom, all too prevalent, of exposing a new play to the public before it has been adequately prepared. The photoplay of today appears to be generally defective because of insufficient rehearsals. In watching picture plays on the screen it is not difficult to see that many of the actors' responses are not to their own thinking or to the work of other players, but to the running comment made by the director. Here again for contrast it is interesting to consider Benjamin Chapin's success in producing a brief biography of Lincoln in photoplay form. Mr. Chapin told the present writer that he and the woman who played Lincoln's mother and the boy who impersonated the youthful Lincoln thought, studied, and discussed Lincoln's boyhood for four months in preparation for picturing certain episodes in the Emancipator's youth. The results of this loving thoroughness of preparation are evident in the Chapin Lincoln film cycle. Although the Chapin production lacked all sense of elaborateness in settings, lacked pretentiousness of any sort, in fact, more than one director has admitted that Mr. Chapin succeeded in approaching truthful expression more closely than directors having at hand every resource of a highly perfected production plant.



## THE HOME FORUM

## On Regulating the Weather-Cock

In place of a spire, above the door, a weather-cock swings its arrow to the winds. . . . Not that it is particular where it points; all it asks is to be left in peace to close its eyes in meditative contemplation of the landscape. We occasionally get a ladder and a long stick, and move it around, trying to urge it to deeds of dereliction, but it falls asleep the moment our ministrations cease.

The last time it was a neighboring farmer who climbed the ladder to reason with it, after I had assured him that there was no penalty under the Defense of the Realm Act for regulating weather-cocks. He was a bit reluctant to touch it at first; as he said, what with clocks not being allowed to tick as they pleased, and the time being jiggered with anyhow, you didn't know where you was with nothing. But once I had taken full responsibility for the affair, he went up with right good will, and—forgetting that it was the arrow alone that needed to move—he gave a sturdy tug to the north, south, east, and west arrangement, and sent the arms of that in all directions.

Then when we wanted to fix it again, the question arose, which was the north? A local light supposed to know everything was summoned for consultation. After carefully surveying the various corners of heaven, as though looking for enemy air-craft, he said he didn't know as he could say exactly which way the north, unless he had summus to tell him (we all felt like that); but if we would afloat a needle on the top of a basin of water, then either the point of the needle—or—let's see!—was the north, he wasn't quite certain which, would point to the north, for sure.

All hands rushed for basins and needles, as you may suppose; because, whether it was the point or the eye didn't matter much, since we knew the direction in which the north lay; all we wanted was the needle. But, alas, every needle promptly sank to the bottom of the basin, without so much as a kick!

Eventually we reflexed the north pole approximately, pending such time as the Head of Affairs should arrive, when I knew we could rely on the small compass at the end of his watch chain.—Flora Klickmann, in "Between the Larch-Woods and the Weir."

## Share of Truth

Knowing this—that never yet  
Share of truth was vainly set  
In the world's wide fallow;  
After hands shall sow the seed,  
After hands from hill and mead  
Reap the harvests yellow.

—Whittier.

## "My Doctrine Is Not Mine"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE claim that Christian Science is the Science that Christ Jesus demonstrated so perfectly more than nineteen hundred years ago, is fully substantiated by every one who has conscientiously practiced its teaching, and only those who are competent to pronounce upon it who have, through strict adherence to its Principle, demonstrated the truth it declares. These have found its effect to be divine, and cannot but declare that the spiritual knowledge Science imparts transcends in power all knowledge gained through material sense. Now, in looking back over the history of the world, the fact stands out clearly that no other revolution has equaled in force or been so far-reaching in effect as the revolution caused by the theology of Jesus. His teaching created a new era from which every event in the Christian world has since dated. Its influence has been felt, and is being felt increasingly, through every fiber of life and mind. Few, if any, would assert that any other teaching or example has approached in influence the mighty influence of Christ Jesus. His theology, his teaching, is not the teaching of a school or a sect, it is not creed or belief, it is the revelation of divine Principle and the demonstration of divine Science. Mrs. Eddy says of it: "It was not a search after wisdom; it was wisdom, and it grasped in spiritual law the universe—all time, space, immortality, thought, extension. This Science demonstrated the Principle of all phenomena, identity, individuality, law; and showed man as reflecting God and the divine capacity." (No and Yes, p. 21.)

The greatest event in the world of late must, then, be the discovery of the actual Science of Jesus' teaching, a discovery that is supported by every kind of right proof of its efficacy and of its likeness to the Science of the original founder. Signs are following the practice of it, signs such as he demanded, the sick are healed, sinners are reformed, and the true, practical, operative gospel is being preached. Above all things, of course, Jesus supplied proof of what he taught, and at every step Christian Science produces its proofs, even to the holding of testimony meetings every Wednesday evening wherever a church or society opens its doors to the public. In these meetings everyone may learn what the effect of Christian Science is, and may obtain a glimpse of its transcendent power, although these testimonies may only be straws which show how the stream is flowing.

What is any great discovery but the bringing to light of fundamental fact? What was Newton's discovery of gravitation but the discovery of a law which already existed? The discovery of Christian Science is the discovery of spiritual fact, hidden from the blindness of material belief, but known always in the infinite divine intelligence, obscure only to the dark sense that believes in nothing but the objects of its limited belief, but nevertheless the fact and substance of spiritual understanding.

Christian Science discloses reality; it explains the Science of being; it is divine wisdom revealed. Remember the words already quoted regarding the Science that Jesus demonstrated, "it was wisdom, and it grasped in spiritual law the universe—all time, space, immortality, thought, extension." Those who are perceiving the value of this revelation of Truth and are demonstrating it are aware that its coming, fifty and more years ago, was the most important moment in the history of the world with but one exception, and that, of course, its first coming in the first century of the Christian era. Before that time as the Bible shows us, the Christ, or Truth, had been known to a few spiritual seers. But from the time of the revelation of Jesus up to the present, the world has been under a far greater impulsion of revealed Truth. This truth has been the seed within itself, bearing fruit after its kind. Through all the darkness of the centuries intervening since Jesus' day, the seed has been at work, the race has been improving, gradually approaching a period when the Science of Christianity could be profitably explained again, and explained in its fullness. It required an individual pure enough to hear and understand, and unselfish enough to reveal it to the world. It requires some measure of those same qualities to become a follower of the Christ, in the way of Christian Science, today.

For this reason, and for the reason that material sense does not grasp the things of Spirit, the full import of the revelation of Christian Science in the world today is not generally acknowledged. Nevertheless, the purifying influence of divine Mind through the revealed truth is permeating every avenue of thought and is undermining everything that would deny the power of God and the supremacy of Spirit. Mrs. Eddy says of Christ Jesus: "The world acknowledged not his righteousness, seeing it not; but earth received the harmony his glorified example introduced." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 54.)

"Seeing it not," material sense cannot acknowledge it, but seeing it, spiritual sense can, and every man is endowed with spiritual sense, with the capacity, through the real man's relation to God, to understand the things of Spirit. Christian Science is the revelation of spiritual reality and as reality is comprehended, unreality must disappear, be proved nothing. The "doctrine" that Mrs. Eddy has given to mankind is no more her own, than

was the doctrine of Jesus' his own. He renounced all claim to being the originator of the truth he taught when he said, "My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me. If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself." After quoting this saying of Jesus in Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy declares, "The three great verities of Spirit, omnipotence, omnipresence, omniscience,—Spirit possessing all power, filling all space, constituting all Science,—contradict forever the belief that matter can be actual. These eternal verities reveal primeval existence as the radiant reality of God's creation, in which all that He has made is pronounced by His wisdom good. Thus it was that I beheld, as never before, the awful unreality called evil. The equipollence of God brought to light another glorious proposition,—man's perfectibility and the establishment of the kingdom of heaven on earth." (Science and Health, pages 109 and 110.)

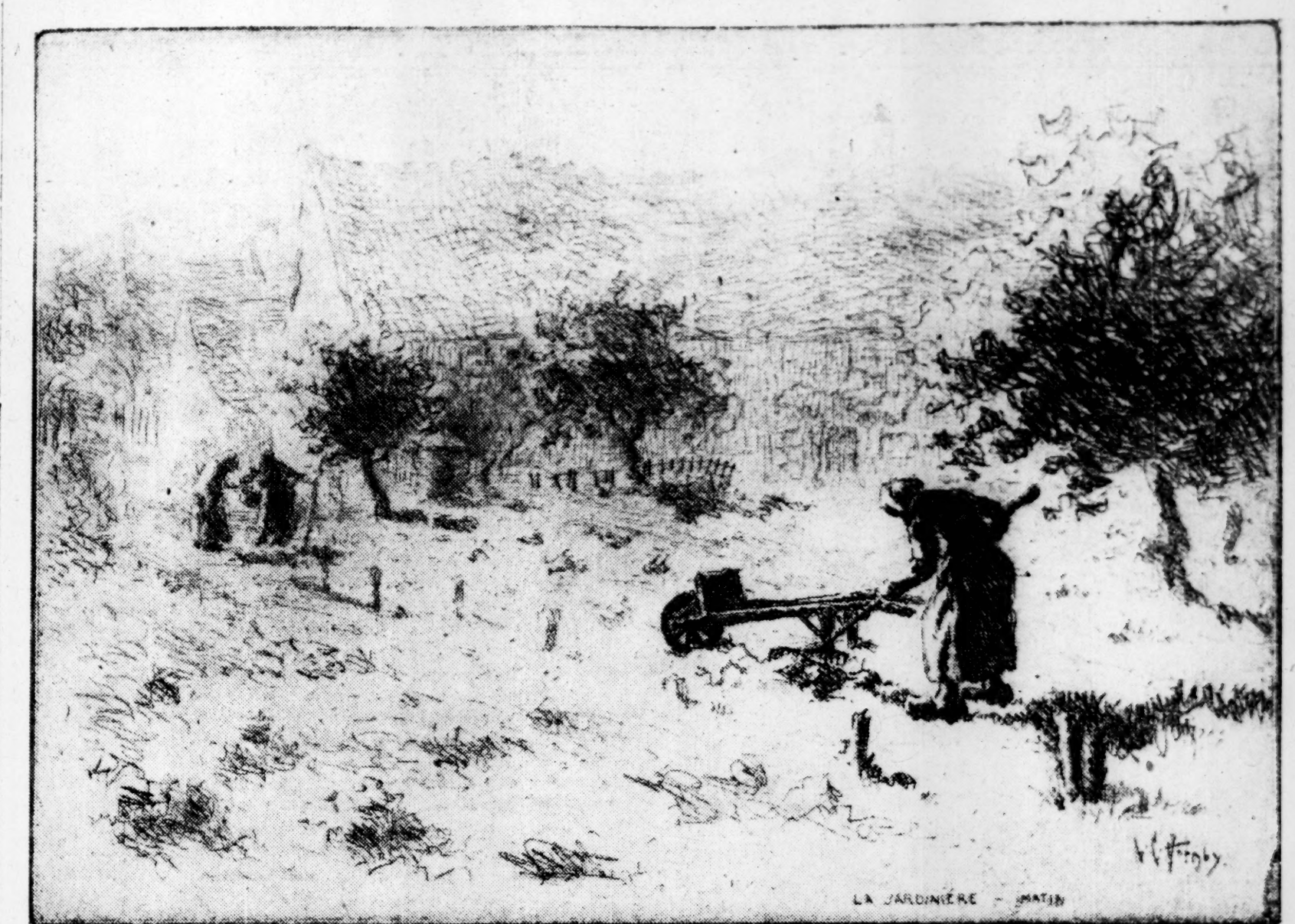
## Benjamin Franklin's Childhood

I was put to the grammar school at eight years of age, my father intending to devote me, as the title of his sons, to the service of the church. My early readiness in learning to read (which must have been very early, as I do not remember when I could not read), and the opinion of all his friends that I should certainly make a good scholar, encouraged him in this purpose of his. My Uncle Benjamin, too, approved of it, and proposed to give me all his short-hand volumes of sermons, I suppose as a stock to set up with, if I would learn his character. I continued, however, at the grammar school not quite one year, though in that time I had risen gradually from the middle of the class of that year to be the head of it, and farther was removed into the next class above it, in order to go with that into the third at the end of the year. But my father, in the meantime, from a view of the expense of a college education, which, having so large a family, he could not well afford, and the mean living many so educated were afterward able to obtain—reasons that he gave to his friends in my hearing—altered his first intention, took me from the grammar school, and sent me to a school for writing and arithmetic, kept by a famous man, Mr. George Brownell, very successful in his profession generally, and that by kind, encouraging methods. Under him I acquired fair writing pretty soon, but I failed in the arithmetic, and made no progress in it. At ten years old I was taken home to assist my father in his business, which was that of a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler; a business he was not bred to but had assumed on his arrival in New England, and on finding that his dyeing trade would not maintain his family, being but little in request. Accordingly, I was employed in cutting wick for the candles, filling the dipping mold and the molds for cast candles, attending the shop, and going of errands.

I disliked the trade, and had a strong inclination for the sea, but my father decided against it; however, living near the water, I was much in and about it, learnt early to swim well, and to manage boats; and when in a boat or canoe with other boys, I was commonly allowed to govern, especially in cases of any difficulty; and upon other occasions I was generally the leader among the boys, and sometimes led them into scrapes, of which I will mention one instance, as it shows an early projecting public spirit, though not then justly conducted.

There was a salt marsh that bounded part of the mill-pond, on the edge of which, at high water, we used to stand to fish for minnows. By much tramping we had made it a mere quagmire. My proposal was to build a wharf there fit for us to stand upon, and I showed my comrades a large heap of stones, which were intended for a new house near the marsh, and which would very well serve our purpose. Accordingly, in the evening, when the workmen were gone, I assembled a number of my play-fellows, and working diligently, like so many emmets, sometimes two or three to a stone, we brought them all away, and built our little wharf. The next morning the workmen were surprised at missing the stones, which were found in our wharf; inquiry was made over and complained of; several of us were corrected by our fathers; and, though I pleaded the usefulness of the work, mine convinced me that nothing was useful which was not honest.

I think you might like to know something of his person and character. He had an excellent constitution of body, was of middle stature, but well set, and very strong; he was ingenious, could draw prettily, was skilled a little in music, and had a clear, pleasing voice, so that when he played psalm tunes on his violin or sung withal, as he sometimes did in an evening after the business of the day was over, it was extremely agreeable to hear. He had a mechanical genius, too, and was very handy in the use of other tradesmen's tools; but his great excellence lay in a sound understanding and solid judgment in prudential matters, both in private and public affairs. . . . I remember well his being frequently visited by leading people, who consulted his opinion in affairs of the town or of the church he belonged to, and showed a great deal of respect for his judgment and advice. He was also much consulted by private persons about their affairs when any difficulty occurred, and was frequently chosen an arbitrator between contending parties. At his table he liked to have, as often as he could, some sensible friend or neighbor to converse with,



"Morning in the Garden on the Marne," from the etching by Lester C. Hornby

## The Marne Is Lined With Corots

"It was a succession of beautiful pictures, which, to be genuine classics, needed only the shepherds playing their pipes in the pleasant shade when the noonday sun is hot, and singing in gentle rivalry," wrote Elizabeth Pen-nell of the Marne, in 1906.

"It is a poetical stream, shrinking from noise and excitement of any kind. It is not like the Seine, bordered by cities and hoarse with a thousand cries. On its banks is no romantic line of castles, as on the Loire and Rhone, or of pretty villages, as on the Saône. It is so shy that often, as at Chaumont, you may think yourself miles away from any house, while behind the wood and behind the hill rise the smoke and spires of a thriving town. The scenery is as quiet. While most rivers starting from a high plateau force their way violently through gorges and tear like torrents across the country, the Marne flows as placidly as the streams of the Lot-est-ers' land, and draws its waters as slowly from the purple hills. Here and there the shores contract and fall to the water in vertical cliffs, but on a miniature and dainty scale. Then the high banks gradually lower and the landscape widens, and on each side stretches the broad, beautiful plain where cattle are at pasture. Sometimes the plain meets the white horizon, sometimes it is bounded by low, rolling hills, and always it is full of variety of light and shadow. On the Marne one remembers the definition of classic landscape as one in which everything is elegantly, not passionately treated; for everywhere, in the curves of the river, in the tree forms and their grouping, in the lines of the rounded hills, in the tender green of the meadow-land, is this elegance—the elegance of Claude, of Corot."

"Everywhere the Marne is lined with Corots, or to be more exact, with subjects for Corot. The only originality of the great landscape painter was to see, as no one had seen before, the grace and exquisiteness and elegance of his native land, and to make just such scenery as this on the Marne a mine for all French painters."

## Micah Clarke's Ride

It was a blithesome morning. The sun was rising over the distant hills, and heaven and earth were ruddy and golden. The trees in the wayside orchards were full of swarms of birds, who chattered and sang until the air was full of their piping. There was lightness and gladness in every breath. The wistful-eyed red Somerset kine stood along by the hedgerows, casting great shadows down the fields and gazing at me as I passed. Farm horses leaned over wooden gates, and snorted a word of greeting to their glossy-coated brother. A great herd of snowy-fleeced sheep streamed toward us over the hillside and frisked and gambled in the sunshine. All was innocent life, from the lark which sang on high to the little shrew-mouse which ran amongst the ripening corn, or the martin which dashed away at the sound of my approach. . . . From the high ground to the north I looked back upon the sleeping town, with the broad edging of tents and wagons, which showed how suddenly its population had outgrown it. The royal standard still fluttered from the tower of St. Mary Magdalene, while close by its beautiful brother turret of St. James bore aloft the blue flag of Monmouth. As I gazed, the quick, petulant roll of a drum rose up on the still, morning air, with the clear, ringing call of the bugles, summoning the troops from their slumbers. Beyond

## The New Decoration

While the newspapers were exhausting their flowers of speech over the Great Exhibition of 1851, a few men here and there, writers and artists, were producing work whose influence colored, one way or another, the life and surroundings of the later years of the century. The first volume of Ruskin's "Modern Painters" was published in 1847, the "Seven Lamps of Architecture" (of which one critic said that "Mr. Ruskin had left one lamp out of account, and that was the Lamp of Industry") in 1849. In his writings, and notably the chapter in the "Stones of Venice" on "The Nature of Gothic"—one of the finest pieces of modern writing existing—Ruskin is the first critic of authority and note in England to draw attention to the fundamental characteristics of Gothic architecture and ornament. It is unnecessary to comment on the influence his treatises on this subject have had on modern work, no less than his pregnant and often-repeated comments on the "Lamp of Industry" of the nineteenth century.

The names of artists like Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Ford Madox-Brown, Holman Hunt, Edward Burne-Jones, Walter Crane, to mention no others, are associated not merely with picture-painting but with a movement embracing every side of creative work in art and literature, finding its first and temporary expression in the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. The movement developed some ten years later into one involving all the decorative arts, bringing into modern life something of the beauty of detail in costume, in color and form of decoration and furniture, whose absence had been so painfully, if indistinctly, felt during the century. . . .

The success of these decorative movements has not been universal. The praiseworthy attempts of the manufacturers to improve the decorative quality of their goods by establishing schools of art in connection with their works have been the means of stereotyping traditions out of touch with the modern movement. The tendency is toward reducing everything to a machine finish. Thus, in china-ware, for example, the attempt to obtain purity of line and smoothness of material overwhelms the boldness of touch essential to good work, a rough pleasant object of daily use than the carefully painted and elaborately finished productions of our celebrated potteries.—May Morris in "Social England."

## The Terrace of Kuan-yin

Hundreds of houses, thousands of houses—like a chess-board. The twelve streets like a field planted with rows of cabbage. In the distance perceptible, dim, dim—the fire of approaching dawn; And a single row of stars lying to the west of the Five Gates. —Chinese of Po Chü-i (tr. by Arthur Waley).

## A Poet's Thought

Tell me, what is a poet's thought?  
Is it on the sudden born?  
Is it from the starlight caught?  
Is it by the tempest taught?  
Or by whispering morn?  
No more question of its birth:  
Rather love its better part!  
'Tis a thing of sky and earth,  
Gathering all its golden worth  
From the poet's heart.

—Barry Cornwall.

## The Desire of Good

The desire of good, the progressive conception of which marks, more than anything else, the progress of the race.—Julia Ward Howe.

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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One Year, \$2.00 Six Months, \$1.10  
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Single copies 5 cents.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Centralizing Trend, and Education

CENTRALIZATION is just now, in the United States, a word of considerable significance. Expressed or unexpressed, the idea for which it stands is a factor in most of the conditions that bear intimately upon the public welfare, and a more or less definite movement, toward or away from some such focus as the word suggests, is all the time somewhere in evidence. Of course, in a country covering an area so expansive as that of the United States, there is a natural tendency to consider the value of this focalizing process. Once the country had, as one might say, filled up, the need of uniting and binding together the similar but widely separated interests and activities made some form of centralization the logical course. In a broad sense, government itself illustrated the tendency. Yet as a matter of fact it was in industry and finance that centralization was most rapidly and completely effected. In these fields the movement was carried to such lengths that it brought about its own reaction. A country overcentralized as to finance and the great industrial combinations sought a remedy through decentralizing experiments, one of the most important of which, the decentralization of the oil industry, proved more or less abortive, while another more recent example, in the field of finance, has had its successful outcome in the establishment of the Federal Reserve banks. The movement toward decentralization of industry, however, while promising relief from many of the oppressive features that have resulted from centralization, is being accompanied, strangely enough, by the opposite tendency in the field of government. In fact, closer centralization of government activities gives promise of being, in certain instances, a highly necessary step in the direction of preventing too much centralization of industry; as if, indeed, the very looseness of government, in the national sense, heretofore, had left the door wide open for industry and finance to work their will rather too freely by means of those methods of close, nation-wide organization which the government had been, to a large extent, neglecting.

It is easy, therefore, to see perfectly good reasons why these opposite movements should be proceeding, in their respective fields, at one and the same time, without inconsistency. Clearly, in certain phases at least, there has already been too much centralization of industry and finance; almost equally clear is it that government has never yet been centralized quite enough. Whoever, then, decries or advocates centralization as a factor in present American conditions may fairly be challenged until he shall have defined his application of the idea with some particularity.

And all this, as to a word and its idea, is worth considering, just now, by reason of its bearing upon the new purpose in the United States with respect to education. Education, it appears, is about to feel the effects of the centralizing tendency now evident in matters of government. Education has been left pretty largely to the states, as was deemed proper in a country of democratic theory and plan. And the states have allowed it to remain, more completely than some other activities of public importance, in the care of local districts. In fact, the idea of district control with respect to education has persisted, in a way, where in even such fundamentals as fire and police protection, it has for some time been out of date. And it is through no wish to make the educational system any less democratic than the new purpose has come into being. Rather it is because, in the tremendous growth of the country and the consequent inflation of the educational problem, there has come an imperative demand for more comprehensive handling of this problem as the only method likely to afford a practical solution. It has become clear that the opportunity for a vast increase in the effectiveness of the public education system, offered in a more highly centralized consideration that should be nation wide, is too great to be longer neglected. And at this moment great bodies of educators, including all ranges, from those of the universities and colleges to those of the grade schools, are unitedly seeking, through pending educational bills in Congress, such a centralization of educational activities in the United States. Their aim is to leave no least village or hamlet without the benefit of the best information and the best expert counsel that may enable the community to direct and control its schools not only in accord with whatever has been found to be best for the schools of the individual community but also in such a relationship to other and higher schools that, even in isolated communities, pupils may no longer be blocked, but aided, in easy transition out of the lower and more local schools into the higher and more general institutions. That is to say, the educational facilities of the country will be, if this purpose be achieved, so correlated that the breaks, from school to school, or from high school to college or university, shall no longer involve a waste of time or effort that has heretofore commonly been experienced because of the lack of correlation and coordination. There is to be no undue halting of a student's progress, no waste of his time and energies merely by reason of faults in the system. More than all this, the general purpose includes a nation-wide plan for combating illiteracy, broad enough and far-reaching enough, if carried through, to bring a new light into the deep blackness of ignorance and alienism that covers certain areas in American industrial centers and has heretofore maintained a shadow over a few isolated districts, where even the education that industry affords is lacking.

It could hardly have been expected that this new purpose to centralize education would not be challenged. The challenge has come, perhaps naturally enough, from the sort of the consistency of the new purpose with the American idea. Yet there appears to be nothing in the actual plans that can fairly cause apprehension on this

head, at least so far as concerns the main and dominating intent. For the intention is, not to impose particular courses and methods in a fashion that would shut out local initiative and decision, but to provide broad, general study and information, counsel, and advice, a knowledge of the best that has been discovered or achieved everywhere, available for communities that need aid or information anywhere. Or, as it has been admirably stated by Charles H. Judd, head of the University of Chicago School of Education, in his Yale Review article of April, "What this country needs in education is what it has in agriculture. The Department of Agriculture does not conduct the farms of the Nation, but it studies and coordinates the farming of the United States, and it guides the farmers in the direction of better and more productive methods." So long as the plan is similar to this, so long as it does not undertake to impose stated forms or activities that embody the pet notions of some class or profession or individual that might promise, however vaguely and afar off, a certain exploitation of American schools and their pupils rather than a true and proper development of them, there is nothing out of accord with democracy or the American idea in educational centralization. In fact, if such centralization should, as very likely it will, tend to obviate any movement toward the increase of private educational institutions on a basis apart from the approved public system and in the interests of any class, as differentiated from other classes, then centralization, perhaps better described as nationalization, of education in the United States will prove, for the American idea, a timely support.

At all events, the time has arrived when obviously something broader than district or regional initiative would seem to be desirable if popular education in the United States is to play its proper part in the preservation and development of the Nation as a great democracy. Education must be alive in every nook and corner of the country, alive with the national vision and intelligence; not that a national stamp may be imposed, as in a seal press, upon every pupil and student, but that no student or pupil anywhere shall be lacking in an understanding of the best that the Nation knows and understands. American students must be taught to know America. They must be educated not only with respect to the life that has been; they must be educated even more for the life that is, and is to be.

### Arbitrate and Strike Too

AT THE present time, when, in practically every country, some phase of the great Labor problem is being worked out, domestic affairs, as far as interest is concerned, tend more and more to become international affairs. For if the world is doing anything on this great matter today, it is surely collecting data, and seeking to discover the lesson that each solution or attempted solution has to convey. Hence a coal strike in England or a metal workers' strike in Spain, or a railway strike in the United States, are of much more than national interest.

In no instance, perhaps, is this more forcibly illustrated than in the shipping strike, which, in spite of every effort to reach a solution, has been seriously impairing Australian industry for so long. In the shipping strike in Australia an issue like that which underlies much unrest in many countries has come quite definitely to the surface. It is simply this: Shall the government, which in a fully democratic country like Australia simply means the people of Australia, compel a certain section of the people to abide by the decisions of the court of arbitration established by the people, or shall it permit that section of the people, if it does not agree with the findings of the court, to strike against the community for the purpose of enforcing its demands?

The issue is a peculiarly simple one. In Australia, the people are supreme. If they do not like a form of government, they have absolute power at the polls to change it. Through the very simple means of the ballot box, they have it in their power to bring about practically any change, in any direction, upon which a majority may agree. They have had this power in Australia for many years past, and, this being the case, it is only fair to assume that Australian legislation, whether it applies to Labor or anything else, represents the will of the people. If it does not, it is the fault of nobody but the people. Now, some eighteen years ago, the Australian people decided that, in future, they would settle all their Labor difficulties by means of arbitration. To this end they established an Arbitration Court, and agreed amongst themselves that they would abide by the decisions of that court. They agreed further that for them the decisions of that court should represent the highest form of justice they were capable of attaining on matters in dispute, and that all parties to a dispute should be bound by it.

Mr. Justice Higgins, the president of this court, is, in the present instance, taking his stand on the simple justice of the situation. In effect, he boldly claims for the court over which he presides that it represents the people of Australia, and he declares that the people of Australia are ready and anxious to see justice done to the seamen, but expect the seamen, on their part, to recognize the rights of majority government, and acquiesce in the decisions of the people of Australia. He utterly repudiates the claim of any one section to hold a pistol at the head of the rest of the community and declare, "Here are our claims, will you grant them?" And he insists that, if the employers grant the claims in such circumstances, "they and the community will rue the day." "I adhere to the policy," he adds, "that a union cannot have arbitration and strike too."

The reply of the representatives of the seamen to this position taken up by Mr. Justice Higgins virtually amounts to this, that if the decision of the Arbitration Court pleases them they will accept it, but, if not, they will strike. In that direction, of course, lies something that, whatever else it may be, is certainly not democratic government. If democratic government means anything, it means, as far as decisions are concerned, majority government, and it is just this government that the position taken by the seamen in the present instance denies. There is no question of sides here. It is a very simple question of social righteousness.

### "The State of Lebanon"

ONE of the most interesting of the many claims to statehood laid, or about to be laid, by small peoples before the Peace Conference, is that of the Libanese. Like so many other small people, of whose existence the great world at large has only a very hazy knowledge, the people who inhabit the ancient land of Lebanon are able to make out a very good case. They are able to point to their age-long existence as a distinctive people; to the staunchness with which, all down the centuries, they have adhered to the particular form of Christianity they profess, in spite of all the persecutions of the Ottoman Turk; and to the general recognition of their special rights and privileges by all the great powers since 1864.

The people of Lebanon, declares Mr. Nahoum Mozarkel, Libanese delegate to the Peace Conference, wish to benefit, in their turn, by the rule of nationalities. They also desire to see their country reconstituted within its historical boundaries, and they ask for the establishment of a constitutional government with the collaboration of France. This constitutional government would consist of a chief-of-state, two councilors, and a commander-in-chief of the army, "all four of French nationality, who would fulfill their different duties as true citizens of the Lebanon until the people have reached that stage of evolution which will fit them for absolute self-government, when this temporary French protectorate would cease."

And so the ultimate ideal is not that of a self-governing dominion under French protection, but a resurrected "State of Lebanon." The Libanese demand the reconstruction of their country according to the boundaries established on the map drawn up by the French expeditionary force in Syria, 1860-61. They demand, further, that national institutions corresponding to the needs of the country be created without delay. And they insist that, as a means of setting the new Lebanon on its feet financially, the Allies secure from Turkey full compensation for all the losses and outrages inflicted upon the people of Lebanon during the war.

How far any indemnity of this nature will be recoverable from Turkey it is hard to say, but as to the justice of the demand there can, of course, be no doubt. For one of the most terrible developments of the war was the steady persistent attempt that was made to exterminate the Syrian Christians. The method adopted by the Turk in Syria was different from that adopted against the Armenians, but it was none the less effective. There was no wholesale massacring, just a steady closing of ports, roads, and mountain passes, thus cutting off the country from the outside world. No food of any kind was allowed to enter Lebanon for months together, and anyone found endeavoring to smuggle bread into the country was seized and dealt with unmercifully. All mules, horses, and cattle were requisitioned for the army, and the work of the country was gradually brought to a standstill.

In this manner the people of whole districts were swept away, and thousands were deported according to the plan adopted by the Turk in the case of the Armenians. The Libanese, therefore, today finds his country sadly depleted. He is, however, not at all disposed to look back, but very much disposed to look ahead, not content to regain the old status, even at its best, but boldly demanding to "stand with the rest" in the great self-determination settlement which the world is virtually pledged to adopt.

### Andrew Carnegie

YOU NG "Andie" was, of course, mistaken when he so stoutly insisted, as he did, many years ago, in that little Sunday school in Dunfermline, that his mother's great axiom, "Take care of the shillings and pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves," was in the Bible. Nevertheless, the enlightenment on the subject which was certainly conveyed by his teacher never lessened Andrew's reverence for the teaching conveyed by this saying. It is not that at any period of his career there was anything of the skinflint about Andrew Carnegie. The tremendous benefactions of later years were, in no sense, to make up for "many years of long-drawn-out parsimony." It was simply that, from his earliest days, he realized that economy was not parsimony, and that due economy was one of the bedrocks of success.

And so, when he had left the Sunday school at Dunfermline behind him, and had crossed the Atlantic with his father, the master weaver, and his mother, the "thrifty woman of much common sense," young Andie, one is sure, made the utmost of the \$1.20, which was his first weekly wage as a bobbin boy in Allegheny City. Anyway, even in those days, young Andie, and he was very young and very "wee," had a wide vision. He recognized that there could be no advancement for him without "book learning," and so in his evenings in those days he acquired book learning, and sought in other ways to equip himself for the race. Indeed, Andrew, with the true spirit of the man of affairs, was always equipping himself. "As boy and man," one writer has said of him, "Andrew Carnegie was never backward. According to circumstances he asked and received, listened and gave, with equal facility." When, therefore, he had left the cotton factory for a telegraph office, he had not been in the latter a month before he had asked to be taught telegraphy, and he had not been there much longer before he had introduced a new system which, ultimately, revolutionized the method of taking messages.

With Andrew Carnegie, to see an opportunity was to take it, and one of his great assets was his confidence. He saw his opportunity in the telegraph office and he took it, just as he did, a few years later, when Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, called him aside one morning and advised him to take 10 shares in the Adams Express Company, even if it called for every penny he had. Young Carnegie only waited to consult his mother, and his mother was firm that it should be done. And so it was done, and young Carnegie acquired his first shares and his first lesson in finance, which he was later to turn to such good account. There was no speculation about it. It was sound business judgment. He saw the future which lay

before a well-organized express company, just as, later on, he saw the future which lay before a sleeping-car company, and just as, later still, he saw the future which lay before steel, and founded the Keystone Bridge Company. That was in the sixties. Less than thirty years later, he sold out his personal interest in one of the largest steel businesses in the world for \$250,000,000.

In the building up of these interests, Andrew Carnegie would never have anything, as far as he could command it, but straight dealing. A fair field and no favor was all he asked for, but he did ask for that, and, indeed, demanded it. "Alarmed interests," says one of his biographers, "threatened to combine against what they were pleased to call his 'encroachments'; they would isolate him. Little did they know the man with whom they had to deal. If the mine owners would not sell him iron ore and coal at the right prices, he would buy and work iron and coalfields of his own; and further, if the railroads discriminated against him, he would build and operate railroads of his own. He did not threaten in vain. He followed up his words with immediate action." Thus he gradually accumulated his vast fortune. The use he made of it is a story known to everybody, although to read any list of his benefactions is to be reminded of how many one had forgotten. A deeply convinced believer in the future of the Anglo-Saxon race, he was equally well known and equally well beloved on both sides of the Atlantic, whilst, as Laird of Skibo, Scotland hailed him as one of the ablest of her sons.

### Notes and Comments

IN DESIGNING a statue of the "Spirit of Aviation" for the University of Virginia, Mr. Borglum, as an art critic points out, undertook a peculiarly difficult task, for the figure must remain for future generations to look at, and everything now connected with aviation, as it is visible to the eye, is necessarily subject to change. The airplane of the future may be unrecognizable compared with that of the present; the costume of the modern airman will change with the changing fashions and needs; and a statue with realistic accessories, however impressive in the earlier twentieth century, might be hardly more than a curiosity in the twenty-first. Mr. Borglum has met the problem by reducing his accessories to the typical means of aviation which will never need explanation so long as birds inhabit the sky. The nude figure of a youth, with wings fastened to his extended arms, stands poised for the great adventure of human flight; and in the face and expression of the airman the sculptor has found another characteristic of the "Spirit of Aviation" which will remain, despite all changes, from generation to generation.

SOMETHING of the general erudition that is part of the necessary equipment of serious authorship when it deals with the historic past comes out in the letter of an American author to a reviewer who had seemed to question the use of green leather armchairs by Roman emperors. "It is queer," wrote the author, "that you should shy at a green leather armchair in a Roman Emperor's cabinet. The ancients had no rocking chairs but they had armchairs aplenty. Their artists disliked to paint or carve armchairs, the arms broke the lines of the figure in the chair. But they had armchairs as comfortable and varied in design as we have." As for the green leather, he goes on to say that the Greeks and Romans were fond of red, blue, and green gloss leathers, which were really what we now call "morocco," for the Moors kept up the methods of tanning and dyeing as they found them in Tunis, then Roman Africa, Algiers, then Gaetulia, and in the old city of Mauretania that afterward became Morocco.

APPREHENSION and regret are expressed by a writer in an American magazine over the present status and possible disappearance of the bookstore, an institution that seems statistically to have made little if any gain during the last half century. The population has increased, but not the patronage of the bookstores, although the fact that it hasn't diminished leaves a sufficient trading public to keep them in existence in the larger cities. But the newspapers, magazines, and novels have come nowadays to provide a volume of ephemeral reading such as fifty years ago could hardly have been imagined, and where once one must needs go to a bookstore to purchase reading matter there are many places where one can nowadays "pick up" the latest magazine or the newest novel. The modern public library, an enormous bookstore which charges nothing for the temporary possession of a book, is also a factor that very likely draws to itself a host of readers who might otherwise go to the bookstores and help make their present total of book-buyers show some reasonable increase in proportion to population.

WHILE street car fares in Boston have been advanced from 5 cents to 10 by three successive jumps, it is interesting to note that the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has voted an increase of 7 cents an hour to conductors and motormen, voluntarily, without changing its fare. The view is held that better conditions and cheap travel will provide the revenue for wage increases. Its policy of seeking to serve the public and to increase the number of passengers, by good service and low fares may well be recommended to the Boston trustees. It might be added that the City Club of New York has notified the Public Service Commissioner that it does not approve of increased fares there.

ALTHOUGH the British War Office has announced that the war medal ribbon may now be worn by all ranks of the service that are entitled to this mark of distinction, it will be some time yet before the ribbons will be all distributed. The total number of persons entitled to the ribbon, counting those still in service and those who have been discharged or demobilized, is about 8,000,000, and as each decoration measures two inches, the distribution will cut about 250 miles of ribbon into two-inch pieces. Fortunately, it is not a task that will have to be performed by any one trusty pair of scissors.